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VOL. XXII NO. 214 BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

WARDHA PEACE PARLEYS BREAK DOWN

No Compromise On Award Issue

WORKING COMMITTEE'S "NO" TO Pt. MALAVIYA

C. P. B. Decides Not To Contest Sind Constituencies

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 9.

All attempts at negotiations between Pandit Malaviya's new Nationalist Party and the Congress Parliamentary Board, proved unsuccessful and the negotiations completely broke down in the evening.

No Compromise

Various proposals are understood to have been discussed, both at informal discussions and at the joint meeting of the Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee to-night, but as both the sides stuck to their positions tenaciously, no compromise was reached.

"No" To Malaviya

The Working Committee considered Pandit Malaviya's request for an A.I.C.C. meeting, but finally came to the conclusion that, in view of the forthcoming elections to the A.I.C.C., it would not summon a meeting immediately to consider the Pandit's request.

The Parliamentary Board will meet again at 8 a.m. to-morrow and finish its work.——A. P.

WARDHA Sept. 9.

After nearly another twelve hours' joint and separate discussions between Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney on the one hand and Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr Roy, Mr. Bulabhai Desai and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the other, it is stated that the prospects of an agreement between the two parties on the matter of putting up candidates is as remote now as it was a few days ago.

TEN NOT ENOUGH!

While the Parliametnary Board is reported to be ready to allot to Pt. Malaviya's party a maximum of 10 seats, it is stated that the Pandit is demanding a larger number and, therefore, there is no common ground of understanding.

LET A. I. C. C. DECIDE

The Pandit has now revived his original demand for an All India Congress Committee meeting to decide the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award question as, in his opinion on such an important matter as the Communal Award the Working Committee alone should not be allowed to express a view, but the greater Executive of the Congress namely, the A. I. C. C. should be given an opportunity to give its verdict.

WILL HE OBEY?

It is stated that the Congress President asked Pandit Malaviya whether he would abide by the decision of the A. I. C. C and dissolve his Nationalist Party if the A. I. C. C. gave a verdict confirming the Working Committee's resolution to which the Pandit is reported not to have given a definite reply.

FINAL ATTEMPT

A final attempt at compromise is being made at a joint meeting of the Working Committee and the selected members of the Parliamentary Board, but it is doubtful whether in the light of discussions held during these two days any agreement could be reached. The Working Committee adjourned till 8 p m without coming to any decision.

NO POSTPONEMENT

The Working Committee considered the request from certain quarters for postponement of Congress session to December in view of the nearness of the Assembly election, but decided that it is not possible to do so because arrangements have already been made. It has, however, decided to ask the Reception Committee to have the plenary session on 24th, 25th and 26th October.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

It has also decided that the Provincial quota of delegates to the Congress should be on the basis of the census of 1921. Only those enrolled as Congress members before 31st August will be entitled to attend the Congress as delegates.—A. P.

C. P. B. NOT TO CONTEST SIND SEATS!

Search For Agreement Continues

WARDHAGANJ Sept 9

The Parliamentary Board reassembled this morning at 8 and examined the position constituency by constituency and finally decided to leave certain constituencies uncontested. For instance it is believed that the Board has decided not to run any candidate from Sind.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

The Board, after a good deal of discussion, also decided that in view of Pandit Malaviya's rejection of the freedom of conscience clause offered by Mahatma Gandhi, such freedom should not be allowed to any candidate put up by the Board. Originally it was thought that if freedom of vote on communal questions was to be allowed to the candidates of the Malaviya Group, then a similar freedom may also be conceded to official Congress candidates who have real conscientious objection to the Award.

CHANGE DATES

The Board has further decided to recommend to the Reception Committee of the 48th session of the Congress to change the dates of the plenary session to October 24, 25 and 26 instead of the original dates announced, as this would facilitate work in connection with the election campaign.

IN SEARCH OF AGREEMENT

Dr Roy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on behalf of the Board and Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney on behalf of the Nationalist Party will meet Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President informally at Gandhiji's residence for a final discussion of the possibility of a working agreement. The Working Committee will then con

(Continued on page 4.)

IF HE WERE DICTATOR?

Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri On Language As Bond Of Indian Unity

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

In the course of an address this morning to the delegates of the 17th Muslim Educational Conference that is sitting here from yesterday, Sir Akbar Hydari presiding, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri said:

"If I were appointed a dictator, the first thing I shall do to bring about unity will be to unite the whole of India under one language". The different dialects in different provinces are detrimental to foster feelings of national unity. Hindustani, better than Urdu, deserves to be the 'lingua franca' of India.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri deplored the plea advanced in some quarters for sectional education and sectional educational institutions.

Concluding, he urged Sir Akbar to join the Liberal Party after his retirement. In the Liberal Party, said Mr. Sastri, there were placid thoughts and contentment and nobody would rock Sir Akbar Hydari in the arm-chair there.

Sir Akbar thanking Mr. Sastri assured him that he would be a true servant of India. Continuing, he said that he, too, was opposed to sectional education and declared that but for the formation of the Benares Hindu University the Aligarh Muslim University would never have come into existence.

400 HOUSES GUTTED

Monster Fire In Town Of Central Japan

TOKIO, Sept. 9.

Four-hundred houses have already been gutted by a monster fire ravaging Saishoji, a town of 50,000 inhabitants in central Japan. High wind is fanning the blaze.

Sappers are rushing to blast the gap in the path of the flames.—Reuter.

BRITISH GLIDING RECORD BROKEN

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The British gliding record is broken by a huge margin at Sutton bank Yorkshire when John Laver remained aloft 12 hours 21 minutes comparted with 7 hours 22 minutes established by the Flying Officer Mole last May.

John Laver was the holder of the previous record lowered by Officer Mole.

PROTEST AGAINST WAGE-CUT

Belgian Miners Decide On General Strike

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.

The Extraordinary Congress of the Belgian Socialist miners' Unions have unanimously decided to call a general strike on September 17 as a protest against the 5 per cent cut in wages.

NEW TURN IN U. S. STRIKE

Labour Changes Front And Lays Down Terms For Arbitration

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

There have been two week-end developments in the Textile Strike. Labour unexpectedly proposed that President Roosevelt's Mediation Board be converted into a Board of Arbitration and immediately start work provided all the factories, meanwhile, closed. The strike call has been made to the hosiery trade which will affect 8,5000 if obeyed.—Reuter.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

Strike leader Gorman announces that the workers in upholstery drapery, carpet, rug, pile-fabric and plush factories throughout the country ordered strike on Monday in sympathy with the textile strikers.—Reuter.

Two Governors To Become Lords

KNIGHTHOOD FOR DR. SHAFAAT AHMED KHAN

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON Sept. 1.

(By Air Mail)

It is understood, on very reliable authority, that Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Punjab and Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras who acted as Viceroy during Lord Willingdon's absence from India, will be raised to the peerage in time to enable them to take their seats in the House of Lords when the Indian Reforms Bill comes up for discussion. It is believed Lord Sinha will also be asked to be present in the House of Lords (all technical objections against his sitting there have now been overcome) with a view to supporting the Government's White Paper policy.

I am also informed that Chowdhri Zaffarulla Khan will be appointed as Education Member, Government of India, in place of Sir Fazli Hussain and that Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan will be knighted at the end of the year.

PRINCE GEORGE & HIS FIANCEE

RUGBY, Sept. 8.

Prince George and his fiancee Princess Marina of Greece left Bled, Yugo-Slavia, for Munich last night accompanied by Prince Paul and Princess Olga of Yugoslavia.

They will leave for Paris on Monday, where Princess Marina will spend a few days with her parents, Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece. Prince George will probably travel by air to London from Paris about the middle of next week.—B.O.W.

HYDE PARK SCENES

British Black Shirts And Anti Fascists Stage Demonstrations

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Extraordinary police precautions were taken on the occasion of the rival demonstrations Hyde Park this evenin of Black in Hyde Park this evening of Black Shirts and anti-Black Shirts. The former came from many parts of the country to hear Sir Oswald Mosley and the other Black Shirt leaders expound their policy, while the latter marched in 14 contingents from all quarters of London to hold a counter-demonstration.

Six thousand police were withdrawn from their ordinary duties for the occasion and a large number of special constables were called out.

Two areas in the Park were reserved for the respective demonstrations and each was surrounded by a strong police guard, while the mounted police patrolled the park and police watchers surveyed the whole scene from a high tower and from an autogiro which hovered over the park.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL BEAUTY CONTEST

Finland Girl Elected Miss Europe

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Miss Finland was elected Miss Europe out of the 15, candidates representing 14 countries and Miss Atlantic (half French and half American) at the International Beauty Contest at Hastings.

Judges who included famous writers and artists of various countries deliberated three-and-half hours. Miss Finland is Esther Toivenan aged 20 years. She is described as a tall slim ashen blonde, a typical outdoor sports girl.

STOP PRESS

ARRESTS AT HYDE PARK

LONDON, September 9.

Thanks to the police precautions the Hyde Park demonstrations concluded without serious disorder, though there were anxious moments. The appearance of Sir Oswald Mosley was signalised by the rush of anti-Black Shirts towards his platform. The police cordon re-inforced by the mounted police, checked the crowd and enabled Sir Oswald Mosley, who received a tremendous ovation from his followers, to deliver his speech. Thereafter, the Black Shirts marched off, the police restraining the opponents who threw missiles and tried to rush on the Black Shirts. The police, however, held firm and four anti-Black Shirts were taken in custody.—Reuter.

SPANISH CRISIS

MADRID, September 9.

Eight persons were killed and 45 injured in the fighting between the strikers and the police as a sequel to the 24-hour general strike declared on September 8, as a protest against the Catalan landowners' opposition to the land law. Three hundred persons were arrested. Hundred have hitherto been released. The city is now normal, but in view of Government's difficulties there is talk of the resignation of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

M.P.C.C. Votes For Aney-Kelkar Pact

But Socialists Repudiate It

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS DECLARED INVALID

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR. Sept. 9.

"Attend the session as visitors and send the authorised version only," were the two curious suggestions that were made to the pressmen by Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee when pressmen clamoured for admittance to the session which commenced here this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Shankarrao Deo, 300 delegates attending.

"No" To Press

The pressmen, however, chose to remain out as long as their rights were not acknowledged. The President is reported took the sense of the House on the motion for admitting pressmen, and 49 voted against and 34 for.

Aney-Kelkar Pact

Mr. Maganbhai Patel first moved the resolution repudiating the Pact between the Congress and the Democratic Swarajists for its alleged violation by certain writings, speeches and acts of Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Jamnadas Mehta and L. B. Bhopatkar. A heated debate followed, several members taking part in it.

The motion was lost, the House dividing into 52 for and 60 against.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS GAG

AHMEDNAGAR, September 9.

Press representatives were disallowed to attend the session of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee which began here at 2 p.m. to-day, Mr. Shankerrao Deo presiding.

Nearly 300 delegates attended the Conference. The Press, however, was given a chance to attend the debate as visitors to the Conference and report only the authorised official version, which it refused and preferred to remain out. Several delegates are reported to have protested against the unjust gagging of the Press in the open session.

POONA PACT DISCLAIMED.

Mr. Maganbhai Patel, President of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, first moved a resolution disclaiming the Aney-Kelkar Pact between the Congress and the Democratic Swarajists, alleging that it has been violated by certain writings and speeches of the Democrat leaders.

VOTE FOR PACT.

The Pact was under fire during a couple of hours' heated debate after which it was declared lost by a show of hand, 50 for and 52 against.

A poll was demanded when the visitors were cleared out of the hall, and votes were recorded with strict enforcement of the "khadi Clause" for voters.

The motion was lost eventually in a division resulting in 52 for and 60 against.

A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS.

The meeting then passed a resolution from Mr. Sathe, declaring the elections to the All-India Congress Committee the results of which were to be declared today as void and ordered re-elections in view of the serious complaints received regarding them.—United Press.

Congress House. All Volunteers who are taking training in the different Wards are required to be present at the Congress House at 6-25 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE ANEY-KELKAR PACT

AHMEDNAGAR, September 9.

The Congress Socialists held a meeting here last night when the following resolutions were passed:

"That the meeting condemns the Aney-Kelkar Pact in view of the fact that the Democratic leaders have violated it by certain writings and speeches.

"That this meeting condemns bitterly the Communal Award, inasmuch as it is anti-national and undemocratic." — United Press.

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TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the reconstruction of internal Otlas of The Lad Wadi situate at the Girgaum Back Road. Tender forms and specifications can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 and plans inspected. Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. together with Rs. 200 as earnest money.

The Vahivatdar Committee of the Lad Caste reserves to itself the right of either accepting or refusing the lowest or any tender without giving any reason for the same.

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Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 17th September, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations
2. Application for gratuity from an employee of the Conservancy Department.
3. Letter from Mr. Abdul Karim H. E. Lakhani—Forwarding resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay protesting against the appointment of male teachers in the R. C. T. Institute.
4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding Annual Report of the Committee.
5. Letter from the President, Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal—Forwarding Annual Report and accounts of the Mandal's Kamathipura Dawakhana.
6. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay East Indian Association —Regarding certain Christian teachers from Bassein retrenched by the Schools Committee.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

7. Regarding increase in the work of Municipal Auditors and the question of putting the Municipal Audit on an efficient basis.
8. Regarding the change made by the Municipal Auditors in the procedure for the audit of the Schools Committee's Accounts.
9. Forwarding a statement of Wheel Tax Bills outstanding on 1st January, 1934.

10-11. Revising, subject to the Corporation's orders, the amount of the security to be furnished by (10) the Head Clerk in the Chief Storekeeper's Department and (11) certain inspectors of the Architectural Branch.

12. Regarding the payment of the moiety of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. N. D. Kanga, L.C.E., for fixing the rateable value of Government lands and buildings in the City.

13-14. Fixing, subject to the Corporation's orders, the amount of security to be furnished by certain (13) chawl clerks and (14) Mistries of the Works Branch.

15. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

16. Recommending an advance from Special Funds for financing expenditure on Capital Works during the year 1934-35.

17. Regarding the question of establishing a Municipal Printing Press.

18-19. Statements of Budget Transfers—(18) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee and (19) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

20. Regarding standard forms for leases of plots in Improvement Schemes Estates.
21. Regarding payment of commission to recognized Architects, Engineers and Estate Brokers for disposal of Municipal and Improvement Schemes lands.

Schools Committee's Letters—

22. Reporting on the question regarding the cut applied to the salaries of the Committee's employees.
23. Forwarding the Annual Report of the Municipal Boy Scout Movement.
24. Regarding the resignation by Mr. M. V. Donde of his membership of the Committee.
25. Reporting on a petition regarding the employment of teachers from the untouchable classes, etc.
26. Reporting on an application for taking over the Uttar Bharti ya Hindi Angrezi School.

Letters from the Commissioner—

27. Forwarding a quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.
28. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1934.
29. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
30. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Malaria carrier mosquitoes.
31. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.
32. Fowarding half yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

33-34. Reporting on applications for gratuity from retired municipal labour staff.

35. Requesting sanction to his accepting the Vice-Presidentship of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council.

36. Regarding the rent farming contract of certain plots at Chinch Bunder Road.

37. Letter from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., K.C.I.E.—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.

38. Letter from Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay—Intimating that on account of heart trouble. Khan Bahadur M. I Curtay will not be able to attend the Corporation meetings for some time.

39. Letter from Mr. Narandas Munmohandas—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of the late Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt.

40. Letter from Mr. S. S. Navalkar—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Mr. R. S. Navalkar

41. (a) Letter from Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz, Municipal Auditor—Requesting that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained to his re-employment in the Municipality, etc. and (b) Letter from the Assistant Accounts Officer, Bombay—On the same subject.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

42. Regarding the question of the Corporation's powers to enquire into the conduct of Municipal Officers and servants subordinate to the Commissioner.
43. Regarding a proposal to name the road in front of the C. K. P. Hall at Dadar.
44. Regarding the question of establishing quick and cheap means of communications between Worli Area and the City.
45. Regarding discontinuance of deposits taken when permitting erection of mandaps, etc., on public streets.
46. Regarding the question of re-naming Tavel Street as Dr Viegas Street.
47. Regarding the question of adopting more stringent measures for reducing the number of stray and ownerless dogs in the City.
48. Regarding the question of the amendment of the Schedule H to the Municipal Act relating to Town Duties levied in the City.
49. Regarding the question of including in the Municipal Service Regulations, regulations for the grant of leave and leave allowances to Municipal employees joining the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces.
50. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings
51. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

52. From Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—Regarding the provision of suitable public necessaries along the Nepean Sea Road.
53. From Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, seconded by Dr. M B. Velkar—Regarding the feasibility of preparing lymph for vaccination in Bombay
54. From Mr. L R. Tairsee—For disbanding a certain Committee of the Corporation.
55. From Dr. J. N. Choksy, seconded by Mr. V. S. Velinkar—(a) For expediting the Law, etc., Committee's report re: measures to be taken to recover certain sources of Municipal Income appropriated by Government and (b) to request the Government of India to appoint an arbitrator to adjudicate matters in dispute.

56-57. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For appointng (56) Dr. Mrs. Malinibai R. Sukthankar and (57) Mr. R. A. Gole, to be members, respectively, of the Retrenchments and Reforms Enquiry Committee and the Committee re: retrenchment in the Schools Committee's Department.

58-60. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding (58) reduction of free studentships at the Seth Gordhandas Soonderdas Medical College; (59) steps to be taken to prevent the sale of adulterated tea and (60) the question of entrusting to one Doctor and one Compounder any two Municipal Dispensaries which are poorly attended.

61. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For obtaining a report from the Works Committee on a letter published in the Times of India regarding a comprehensive survey for a water supply project in the vicinity of Bombay.

62. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For enforcing strictly the rules relating to charging of fees for stall-board projections.

63. From Mr. N. M. Kale—Regarding the appointment of an oustide expert officer for effecting retrenchments in Municipal Expenditure.

64. From Dr. J. A. Collaco, seconded by Mr. A. L. Curlay, and other Councillors—For requesting the Tramways Company to revise their tariff for the supply of electrical power so as to benefit small consumers.

65-66. From Dr. M. C. Javle—(65) For obtaining from the Schools Committee the F and G Wards Local Committee's opinion as to the desirability of enforcing penal clauses of the Primary Education Act to enforce compulsion, and (66) For amending Section 305 of the Municipal Act so as to require all owners of properties who make use of a private street to pay the cost of improving the street.

67-68. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(67) For obaining a report from the Commissioner on the question of disallowing the exemption from wheel tax enjoyed by L.M. P. Motor cars; and (68) For requesting Government to collect wheel-tax on motor vehicles through the Commissioner of Police.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 8th September, 1934.
8895

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, wheat, cotton seeds, goowar, grain and cotton sweepings, iron packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfarge charges are due can be seen on any of the Notice Board in the Goods Shed, at Carnac Bridge Depot and at any of the important stations on the Broad Guage section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

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Subscriptions may be paid in cash or in 4½ p. c. Bonds, 1934 which are due for repayment on the 15th September 1934. These Bonds will be accepted as the equivalent of cash at par.

LISTS WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1934, & WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Local Head Office and Branches of the Imperial Bank of India.

Public Notice

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FACTORY AND STOCK IN TRADE OF A PHARMACY AND CONSULTATION ROOMS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, by order of Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for Sha Chimnaji Talakchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dr. Narayan Vishnu Kulkarni the Mortgagor:

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), at 105, PAREL ROAD OPPOSITE VENUS CINEMA.

All stock in Trade of the Ayurvedic Medical Works including, Ready Medicines such as Brahmi Oil, Drakhsasav, Kumari Asav Ague Mixture, Shir Manjanbil, Vasavaleh, etc., etc., as well as furniture and one Ford Motor Lorry and Machinery of the Factory, etc., and,

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.), AT CONSULTING ROOMS OF THE MORTGAGOR AT THE EMPIRE BUILDING, FORT.

All furniture, etc. including tables, chairs, sofa, revolving chair, scale and medicine, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

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WILL NOT COMMIT SUICIDE

Mr. Chawla Complains Of Too Inadequate Help To Fly Atlantic

Mr. D. V. Thamankar writes from London under date Sept. 1:

I received a communication from India regarding the interview which Mr. R. N. Chawla, the Indian Airman, had given to Reuters on his reaching London. From the communication I gather that a certain amount of misunderstanding was created in India regarding his future plans. The following is the authorised statement made by Mr. Chawla which will dispel the misunderstanding.

CLEARING THE ISSUE.

"Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen" runs the statement "over the interview I gave Reuters in London with regard to my flying the Atlantic. Let no one think for a moment that I shirk flying the Atlantic. For the name of India no risk is too great for me. I proved that in 1930 by my first flight from India to England in recognition of which the Government of India awarded me a special prize. I am proving once again that India is capable to take her proper place in aviation with other nations. Sir, I am proving it not by word but by action.

"I am prepared to do anything that is humanly possible to set a living example for our youth to come out of the traditional slough of apathy and take to things which will revitalise the life of the nation. But there is one thing that I may not do and will not do, that is to commit suicide. Those who expect me to undertake the Atlantic flight without a suitable machine and without adequate funds are perhaps under the impression that one can achieve that feat by putting on a pair of jack boots.

WHAT HE SAID.

"What I said in my interview was that the machine which I am flying is not suitable for the Atlantic hop and since I am not financially equipped to get the suitable type of machine I do not see how I can undertake it.

"India is an ideal country for aviation. However, in European countries it has developed rapidly and we are but just beginning to fly. This flight on which I have embarked, when completed, will serve as a landmark in the history of Indian aviation, of which India can be proud. It will be the first attempt of its kind made by an Indian. We must build on a sure foundation. I am in my humble way, trying to lay that foundation.

"Here I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the splendid help I received from the generous Princes and the leaders of public opinion alike. Let me say a word of warning before I conclude. It is my highest ambition that I should succeed in my objective of flying round the world. But it will require much more financial help than what I have received up till now. I will, however, leave the matter there. Success lies in the hand of India's generosity."

DISCOURSES ON GITA

During Dasara Celebrations

V. V. Sresty, President, Saraswatha Nikethanam, Vetapalem, (Guntur Dt.) writes:—

It is proposed to organise an exhibition of "Bhagavadgita and its comprehensive Literature" along with the 16th anniversary celebration of this District Central (free lending) Library, during the various Indian and Foreign during the ensuing Dasara, when there will be discourses on Gita by eminent scholars.

I, therefore, request the Pandits, Authors, publishers and other gentlemen interested in the enterprise, to be good enough to accomplish the proposed exhibition with various available copies or specimens (either manuscripts or printed) of Bhagavadgita, its translations, commentaries, annotations etc., in all the various Indian and Foreign languages.

Exhibits should reach the undersigned not later than 10th October '34 and they will be returned soon after the Exhibition (20th October '34) is over.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR Sept 8.

At an adjourned meeting of the managing board of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee held on Thursday night in the hall of the National Girls' School a resolution not to accept the resignations of five members elected on the committee was finally carried after a heated debate. The election of office-bearers was again postponed.

OSWALS & REFORMS

Community's Appeal To Ruling Chiefs

In the course of a memorial, the All-India Oswal Conference submitted to states' rulers it is stated:—

In order to organise themselves and collect their diffused forces the Oswals have for the last few years commenced to assemble in large gatherings to find out ways and means to introduce the desired reforms in their community. Amongst the caste Hindus early marriages, old marriages unequal marriages and death dinners have proved very harmful; yet these customs have not been cradicated. The result of all this, is that we often hear of thousand of innocent girls becoming widows at an early age every year, thousands of families running into debt and starvation and ruin and so forth.

EFFECT OF EARLY AND OLD MARRIAGES.

The custom of widow remarriage has been introduced among the Sikhs and to certain extent among a certain sections of the Hindus but not among the Jains. In their cases the custom has strictly prohibited, in consequence of which, most of our young sisters commit suicide or are abducted by Gundas.

Under the circumsances, if Indian States interest themselves in these matters, the present state of the society may be considerably improved and our degradation be checked. With this very Object in view the Second Session of the All-India Oswal Conference held at Ajmer in May 1934 passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference is very well aware of the evils of bad customs like early and old marriages, selling of girls, death dinners and dowry and in order to remove these blots from the Society it resolves:—

(1) That all the ruling chiefs of the Indian States be requested to check these evil customs by enacting Laws for the same.

(2) That Leaders of the Country, be requested to introduce Bills in the Legislatures for checking such evil customs."

"All-India Harijan Conference

Mr. Anant Jaivant Sonone writes:—

I have restrained myself until now from giving anything to the Press as regards the proposed Harijan Conference; but at the present juncture things have come to such apass that the cause of the proposed Conference compels me to take initiative in the matter

Mr. S. K Patil has cleared the situation greatly as regards our Conference in his recent statement to the Press. He has referred to me in the words 'Harijan friend'. It is I who had a cursery talk with Mr Patil about the Conference. At the very outset I may state that Mr B. J. Deorukhkar is self appointed 'Organising General Secretary' of the proposed Conference. There is no organising body in existance of which Mr. Deorukhkar claims to be the General Secretary.

The facts of the situation are as follows:—

For a very long time I have been thinking of arranging to convene an All-India Harijan Conference with a view to chalk out a definite policy and put before the Harijans a well-defined constructive programme to work out. So I approached Mr. S. K. Patil and asked him if any facilities can be given to us for holding a Conference, to which he readily agreed provided an organising body of Harijans was formed for the purpose. Accordingly I advised Mr. Deorukhkar to call a meeting of Nationalist Harijans and select a small organising body. In the meanwhile an urgent private work compelled me to leave Bombay immediately The very next day I was greatly alarmed to read the news published in the "Times of India" regarding our intentions of holding a conference and I was at a loss to know how the "Times of India" Office managed to know the details of our conversation. On reading the news I hurried back to Bombay and to my great surprise I found Mr. Deorukhkar acting as the Organising Secretary without calling any meeting aid forming an organising body. But as soon as he came out in press, this little Hitler began to be hit hard on all sides and I looked upon the controversy going on in the press waiting all the while to have a full idea of the force that opposed Mr. Deorukhkar. I may state here that Mr. Deorukhkar never consulted me before issuing any one of his statements that he has given to the press from time to time

I, therefore request all Nationalist Harijans who favour the idea of convening a Conference to forget the present controversy and begin writing on a clean slate. It is being arranged to call a meeting of responsible Nationalist Harijans with a view to see how far they agree among themselves and favour the idea of convening the Conference. If they decide to convene the Conference, an organising body will be selected from all sections of Nationalist minded Harijans and begin work anew.

GANDHI JAYANTI AND KHADI SALES

City Businessmen Respond To Call Of A. I. S. A.

Mr. Jerajani, Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay, Branch, Bombay, writes:

In response to the appeal made to the mercantile institutions for appointing a committee to carry on the khadi sales during Gandhi Jayanti, further replies have been received. It appears from the letters received that the business world is anxious to respond to the call of the A.I.S.A. by trying their level best to effect khadi sales as largely as possible.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd. has sent a letter to the Agent to the following effect:

"In reply to your letter dated 30th August I have been directed by my committee to write to you that the members of the committee have fullest sympathy for your work."

We can celebrate Gandhi Jayanti in the most fitting manner by buying khadi and through it sending money to thousands of men and women spinners, scattered over in hundreds of villages, whose cause and welfare are so dear to Mahatmaji. A successful celebration of Mahatmaji's Jayanti means furthering the sales of khaddar. The larger the sales of khaddar, the more will be the number of men and women spinners in villages who will get their scanty bread.

Our business in cities will prosper if our villagers are happy and content. Let the Bombay business world resolve to help to the cause which is dearest to them and Mahatmaji as well.

KHADI'S CALL TO STUDENTS

Sit. Jerajani, Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay, writes:—

Every year during the period of Gandhi Jayanti the students of Bombay have played important role.

Mahatma Gandhi, in whose Birth-day Anniversary you rejoice and try to serve the Daridranarayan, was once a student like you. That student has today become the saviour of his Motherland.

Brother students, of to-day, you will succeed your elders tomorrow. You are the future citizens and saviours of your land. In all political and social upheavals students have stood foremost.

It has been decided this year to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti from 15th September to 7th October and is hoped that with the cooperation and help of the students it would be possible to effect Khadi sales worth Rs. two lakhs.

Brother students, hearken the call of Daridranarayan and rush at once to the office of Khadi Bhandar (396 Kalbadevi Road) to get your names enlisted as Volunteers for canvassing Khadi orders. Rise to the occasion and do your level best.

KHADI CURRENCY

Khadi currency notes or Khadi Hundies which will be issued during the forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti with a view to provide facilities to buyers will be exchangeable from 15th September 1934.

Efforts have been made to make these hundies or notes upto date and most attractive.

FLOOD RELIEF DONATIONS

The following amount and clothes have been received for relief in flood areas:—

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

A Parsee Sympathiser	Rs. 63
A Lady Sympathiser	Rs. 5
A Sympathiser through Mr. Ambaram	Rs. 10
Seth Muljibhai through Mr. Ambaram	Rs. 8
Total	Rs. 86

Shakuntalabai Gajanan Vedapathak one bundle of six new sarees.

BIHAR FLOOD RELIEF

A Parsee Sympathiser	Rs. 63

UNITED PROVINCE RELIEF FUND

A Parsee Sympathiser	Rs. 252

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Under the Crown Special Endowment Policies, taken out before the age of 30 (other ages, amounts and plans pro rata) if for any reason premiums are discontinued after they have been paid for three years only, the Company upon application from the insured, will protect the beneficiary for the remaining seventeen years **WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR UNPAID PREMIUMS OR INTEREST THEREIN.** Rs. 520 per year just (Rs. 10 a week) secures at the end of twenty years a cash payment of Rs. 10,000 plus profits, all of which, in case of death, are paid in full even though three years' premiums only are paid. Consider the unprecedented advantages of this plan . . . and send the coupon (given on the left) TO-DAY.

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MARKED DROP IN CHOLERA FIGURES

Considerable Improvement Is Shown In E. Khandesh

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,486 attacks and 595 deaths against 2,785 attacks and 1,060 deaths in the previous week. East Khandesh district reported 701 attacks and 264 deaths against 1,739-607 in the previous week; West Khandesh 343-115 against 461-158; Satara 133-71 against 107-49; Ahmednagar 125-48 against 148-65; Poona 107-59 against 176-99; Nasik 24-11 against 15-12; Sholapur 19-12 against 65-28; Surat 12-7 against 20-13; Thana 3-3 against 42-26; Panch Mahals 18-4 against 11-3 and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

There is a marked drop in the cholera figures during the week and a considerable improvement is noticed in East Khandesh district. It has slightly increased in Satara district.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 22,249 bringing the total since January 1st to 1,46,484.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 332 attacks and 201 deaths from plague against 373-206 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 131 attacks and 66 deaths against 198-107; Satara 86-64 against 69-30; Poona 49-36 against 12-14; Belgaum 39-20 against 28-15; Bijapur 13-6 against 36-21; Sholapur 11-6 against 15-8 and Kanara 3-3 against 15-11.

Baramati town in Poona district is rather badly affected and 33 attacks and 23 deaths were recorded during the week. Preventive measures are being adopted and in all 4,239 persons have been inoculated in the town. Anti-plague inoculations are also being performed in the other affected areas.

Cyanogas fumigation is progressing in Bijapur city and in all 237 houses have been fumigated.

The anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 7,298 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 1,85,050.

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Satara district 32 attacks and 9 deaths; Belgaum 24-5; Kanara 24-3; West Khandesh 18-1; Nasik 15-2; Poona 9-9; Thana 7-0; Bombay Suburban 2-2; Dharwar 5-0; Broach 1-1; Kolaba 1-0; East Khandesh 1-0; Ratnagiri 2-0; Sholapur 1-0; Thar and Parkar 5-0 and Bombay city 1-1. Total 148 attacks and 33 deaths against 250-47 in the previous week.

VACCINE INSTITUTE, BELGAUM

The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the different parts of the Presidency during the week was 17,955.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Twelve attacks and eight deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 14 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 8 attacks and 3 deaths during the week; Poona City 4-4 and Bombay City 0-1.

INFLUENZA

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

PRUSSIA BANS ROMAN LETTERS

The Roman alphabet is now taboo in Prussia. A circular letter addressed by Minister of Education Rust to all Prussian schools and universities lays down the law that, after Easter, 1935 only Gothic characters may be used in the schools and universities within his jurisdiction. Other States in the Reich are expected to follow Rust's example soon.

NEGROES LYNCHED YEAR AFTER CRIME

Mob justice with delayed action cost the lives of two Negroes at Ashland, Miss., U.S.A., on August 13.

A year ago Robert Jones and Smith Houey were arrested on a charge of murdering the sheriff of Benton County. The courts were clogged, and the trial was repeatedly postponed.

An August 13, the whites of the town grew tired of waiting, broke into the county jail, took over Jones and Houey and strung them up.

Hossain Imam Indicts Govt.'s Debt Policy

Demands Inquiry Into India's Financial Obligations

The Hon. Mr. Hossain Imam moved in the Council of State on August 22nd last, the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to form a Committee of experts and Members of this House to inquire into and report on the National Debt, the burden of foreign obligations and the ways and means of reducing them and to suggest improvements and modifications in the present methods of raising loans in India and abroad."

Moving the resolution Mr. Hossain Imam said:—

Before we deal with the subject of India's loans, I should like to give a bird's-eye-view of how we have fared during the last 20 years. During the last 20 years, ending 31st March, 1934, we had a net trade balance of Rs. 776 crores. We have imported in that period Rs. 476 crores of treasures including gold and silver; and what is a more troublesome thing Sir, "we have placed upon our shoulders the burden of Rs. 270 crores of sterling loans during this period." Sir, it is a well-known fact, and does not need much argument to show that foreign debts are a very great burden. I should, in this connection, Sir, like to quote the opinion of the official Committee formed in I think, 1927, to inquire into the National Debt of England,—I am referring to the Colwyn Committee. On page 26, paragraph 71, they say:

"Most of our witnesses who discussed the matter pointed to the contrast between the internal debt, as involving a mere transfer of purchasing power within the community, 'and the external debt, as involving a transfer of goods and services to other countries.' "

They further go on to say:

"The service and redemption of the external debt are decidedly more onerous in nature in themselves, to the country taken as a whole, than the service and redemption of the internal debt."

This is, Sir, almost axiomatic that in the matter of internal debt Government is a sort of clearing house, whereby money is taken out of the pockets of some of its people and put into those of others. It is really functioning in order to facilitate the more equitable distribution of wealth, and as such, it is doing no harm to the community, as a whole. Nevertheless there is no doubt that even internal debts are some times hard if we take into account their effect on industry and incentive to trade. That point also was elaborated by this Committee, but I need not go into it now.

THE REAL MEASURE.

Then, Sir, one more important aspect which I should like to stress before the House, is that it is not merely the rupees, annas and pies we pay which counts and which really makes up the burden of debt. "It is the purchasing power of the money which we are paying which really measures the burden of debt." In that connection too, Sir, I am indebted to this Committee for having given their report on the English position. Between 1920 and 1925, although there was apparently a fall of 10 per cent. in interest charges, if we look into the commodity prices and compare them with the basic figures of the index number of prices, we find that in England, between these five years, the burden of interest charges increased by 56 per cent. whereas within a period of 10 years, the burden of Indian interest charges have increased by more than 100 per cent., because of the great fall in commodity prices and of raw materials. The Secretary of State for India and the Government of India have up till now carried on this business of our national debt untrammelled by the Legislature. In England, Parliament by the Appropriation Bill authorises the Treasury to take loans. Here we have no such legislation.

WE ARE VOICELESS.

We, in India, have no right either to dictate to the Treasury the amount or the terms of the loans which they are to take. The result is that sterling loans have been floated at rates much higher than corresponding Indian rates. I should like to quote a few statistics. In 1921-22, we floated in India, a loan of Rs. 49 crores at 6 per cent., issued at par, while we floated a loan in England for £7-1|2 million at 7 per cent. issued at par. The way in which this loan at 7 per cent. was doubled by being converted into 3 per cent. irredeemable stock is also subject to criticism, because it has increased the burden of the external debt in the face value enormously. In 1928, we floated in India a Loan of Rs. 19-1|2 crores at 4 per cent. issued at 99-1|2 whereas £7-1|2 million were floated in England at 4-1|2 per cent., issued at 91-1|2. In 1929-30, we floated two loans in India, one for Rs. 29 crores and another for Rs. 8 crores. The issue price of the first was 96-1|2 and of the second 98 at 5 per cent. Whereas in England we floated a loan for £6 million at 99 at 6 per cent.

HOW LOANS ARE FLOATED.

Now, Sir, I come to my second charge that loans have been floated on a much higher redemption yield than our market conditions justified. It is a well-known principle of finance that the redemption yield on a new loan should be a little higher than the market quotation in order to attract subscriptions, but it should never be at such a premium as the Government of India indulge in. I will give only one out of many instances. In 1930, we issued a loan of £6 millions on 9th February, 1930. The loan was opened on that date and closed on the same date. The amount of applications was £38.8 million, i.e. six to seven times the amount floated. Why? Because of the fact that the redemption yield on the market quotation of Government sterling securities was 5.5 per cent, whereas this loan gave a redemption yield of 6.4 per cent. on earlier maturity and 6.6 per cent. on later maturity. A one per cent. higher rate would not be offered by any country except one on the verge of bankruptcy.

THOSE HUGE BALANCES.

Then, Sir, there is great discrimination which the Government of India are now making between the facilities for rupee loans and sterling loans. I refer to the fact whereby sterling loans have been given the facility of making deferred payments, whereas in all the rupee loans issued recently, the payment has got to be made on the counter. Then, Sir, rupee loans could be floated at much more advantageous rates than when it comes as a surprise or at inopportune moments in the market. An instance of manipulation was offered by the last 3½ per cent. loan. There is now a premium of 2½ from the issue price. Sir, the Treasury has been in the habit of keeping large balances. If these balances represented the savings of former years, there could not be so much objection. But when we have uncovered debts of more than Rs. 200 crores, it is really unthinkable why they should keep such huge balances as Rs. 57 crores in 1928 and 44 crores last year. If they could manage their business with 24 crores, they will be having a saving of Rs. 80 lakhs in the interest changes. The Acworth Committee on Railways reported that we should have a sinking fund for the railways. That report, made 12 years ago, has remained a dead letter, and the railways sinking fund is tagged on to us and the Railways are not getting any benefit. If they had their own sinking fund and reduced their contribution to our sinking fund the amount of debt reduced thereby would have been considerable.

"MISMANAGED."

Sir, our Reduction and Avoidance of Debt Fund has been mismanaged. I make use of this word because I cannot find any other to express it. We know that it is not an orthodox sinking fund from which we are under compulsion to buy up securities. Our provision from the very beginning has been for reduction and avoidance of debt. That may be a good line but in effect we find that it has been used simply to mask the ill-effects of the contraction of currency, the withdrawal of silver rupees and their conversion into sterling assets. In England and in all the Dominions there is a National Debt Commission which manages the provision for redemption of debt. All these countries have provided for this for a long long time in order to remove these monies which are a temptation to a Finance Member, from his control and utilize them for the orthodox type of sinking fund operations. There are at the present moment many securities held by this Debt Commission of the British Government. They have sometimes come in and purchased securities directly from Government without the manipulation of the markets, and they have helped the Government no doubt, but with this difference, that we know the manner in which this fund is being worked and the real position of the treasury.

A TRAGEDY.

It is a tragedy that our huge balance of Rs. 59 crores held in England in the G.S.R. is utilized not for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the Indian Government but that it is administered by the Debt Commissioners of England. In Mr. Hilton Young's book it is mentioned that this fund is administered by the British National Debt Commissioners. I wish to draw particular attention to the fact that in 1933 on the 20th March I moved a Resolution asking that sterling commitments should be reduced and that Resolution was accepted by the Government. After that the first loan was floated in May. That warned us and we wanted to know whether Government had simply accepted the Resolution to throw it into the waste paper basket or whether they really meant to work it. I asked a question on the 16th September of the Finance Secretary about the specific loan which was falling due in December, 1933, whether it was intended to pay by taking an additional loan or whether it was to be paid out of treasury balances. The reply I got was they hoped to pay it from treasury balances. In spite of that the Secretary of State for India took a loan in November, 1933, at a time when we had not only ample resources but even more resources than were necessary. The balance with the Secretary of State on 1st September was £18 millions; on the 1st October it was £17 millions and on the 1st November £14 millions, and still we went to the market and took a loan. Though it was only at 3 1|2 per cent., it was unnecessary.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS.

Now, Sir, I have so far daelt with the question of productive and unproductive debts. There are other obligations of the Government which also come into the discussion and for which we want an inquiry made. Then the third item, which is the biggest item in our bill, is the amount of privately-owned foreign capital in India. This has been estimated by very competent authorities, at between £800 and £1,000 millions. I am giving the official figures. This huge amount of invested capital requires from us an export of Rs. 50 crores for which we do not get visible returns. No inquiry into this question has so far been made.

COMMERCIAL CHARGES.

Then the third charge which I may call commercial charges are shipping, insurance, and other charges. Now, it is estimated that a balance of Rs. 100 crores is required to balance the account. The drain to which I referred the interest on foreign capital, has multiplied and it is borne out by trade, figures. For 10 years ending 1914 the visible balance of accounts was Rs. 5.24 crores, for the 11 years ending 1929 it has gone up to Rs. 19.11 crores and for the five years ending 31st March, 1934 we find that it has gone up to the enormous figure of Rs. 33.92 crores—"on increase of 550 per cent., on the 1914 figures". That shows that the amount of foreign capital which was invested in India is rising as well as the interest which was accruing is being re-invested in India, with the result that this burden is increasing to an unbearable extent.

WANTED INQUIRY.

Now, Sir, what I have asked the Government to do is not that they should accept all my allegations or that they should carry out all my suggestions. My demand is that the Government should appoint a committee which should go into details and come to conclusions and suggest to the Government ways and means of reducing all these burdens. We do not regard ourselves as competent to give expert advice; but at least when we make out a "prima facie" case that there is something to be looked into, I expect Government, if it is reasonable and willing to do the right thing, to appoint a committee of experts.

HOW TO REDUCE BURDEN

In France they have earmarked some resources available for the purpose of debt reduction and handed it to 'casse-d-Amortizements'. I also wish that we should do the same thing. The profits from the Reserve Bank should do the same thing The profits from the Reserve Bank should be earmarked for this purpose. Then there are other methods whereby we can reduce the burden—for instance by purchase of gold in India, expansion of currency pay of future entrants in rupees in place of sterling cancellation of all these three notifications of the Finance Department exempting from income-tax certain incomes, stoppage of new foreign investments in India, and further reduction in the army expenses by negotiation with British Government. We cannot ask them to do anything by forcing them, but we can do something by asking. The third way in which we can help in the matter is by a generous treatment by England in regard to the £16 millions. That Sir, is a debt which is to all intents and purposes non-effective. For four years we have not paid any interest. It is only adorning our financial papers and it is no good either to India or to England. These are the reasons why I have asked Government to appoint a committee to inquire into these things. (Applause.)

MONSOON STRONG IN CENTRAL INDIA

Wide-Spread Rainfall May Continue

POONA, Sept 9.

A shallow low pressure area still persists over East Central India and East United Provinces.

Monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, West Central Provinces, Central India and South Rajputana; but is weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Orissa Central India, West Central Provinces Konkan, Malabar; and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central Provinces Rajputana, Gujerat North Hyderabad Mysore. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaupkyau four inches; Amherst three; Toungoo two; Bassein, Diamond Island one and half; Akyab one; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar, Cuttack Balasore one; Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi three; Jhansi Seoni two; Nemuch one and half; Saugor, Bhopal, Khandwa, Jubbulpore Sutna one; Mount Abu two; Udaipur, Khandala one

Forecast: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in lower Burma, West Central Provinces, West Central India and East Rajputana and extend in West United Provinces.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,405 miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at 12 hours 20 mts Indian Standard Time on Saturday 8th September.—A. P.

LAHTHI-CHARGE ON CROWD

Alleged Harassing Of Police Officer Escorting Prisoners

PHAGWARA, (Punjab), September 8.

The military have been called out, following a clash that occurred here, to-day, between the police and a large crowd which held a demonstration against the conviction and sentence passed on a number of local Sikh and Hindu leaders.

Arrested in connection with the speeches delivered at the local Gurdwara, in contravention of a prohibitory order nine of the leaders, who included Pundit Dawlatram, "Dictator", were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine.

LATHI CHARGE.

They were being removed to jail at 5 in the evening, when a large crowd of men, women and children followed them, and it is alleged that some boys threw dust at a Police Officer. The police thereupon made a lathi charge as a result of which ten persons were injured and removed to hospital.

The military have been summoned as a precautionary measure.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

The Government of Bengal have sent the following reply:—

With reference to your letter dated the 30th May, 1934 on the subject of the contract made by Port Commissioners, Calcutta, with Messrs. Bird and Company for the supply of labour, I am directed to say that the matter is one within the statutory discretion of the Port Commissioners, and it is clear from the proceedings of the relevant meeting that their descretion in this case has been exercised after due consideration.

In these circumstances, Government see no ground for intervenion.

RY. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Demand, Promotions Should Be Given On Basis Of Seniority

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

Under the auspices of the C I P Railway Workers Union a public meeting of the Parel Work shop men took place to-day on the maidan opp. G I P Rly. Parel Station under the Presidentship of Mr. Jabwala.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Harish Chandra Chaudhary the secretary of the Bombay branch, Inamdar, and other labour leaders.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting.

(1) The distrnbution of the pay on the Pay day should be finished before 5-30 P. M

(2) The promotions to the workers should be given strictly on seniority basis.

(3) The free passes should be granted to all the workers residing on B. B. & C. I. Rly stations

(4) The dependents of the workers should be allowed to stay in Railway Quarters and free passes should be given to them.

(5) The duty hours of the Porters should be reduced and they should be granted a weekly holiday.

(6) The offender in Railway Workers should not be punished without obtaining an explanation from them

(7) Union Representatives should be allowed to defend the cases of such workers.

PEACE MOVE BREAKS DOWN

(Continued from page 1.)

sider the proposals that will emerge and after it approves them, the Board will finally meet to give finishing touces to its work.

Immediately following this the Working Committee will take up the question of Mahatma Gandhi's proposed retirement.—A. P.

HOPES OF AGREEMENT

Malaviya's Terms To Congress

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 8.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are examining the constituencies in order finally to calculate their strength. Leaders assembled here are optimistic that as a result of the present deliberations some kind of agreement between the two parties will be arrived at so that all bitterness and animosity inevitable in election fight can be avoided.

Pandit Malaviya after to-day's conversations said that they had come determined to arrive at an agreement and hoped that it would be reached as a result of discussions.

The board is meeting again at 9/30 to-night.—A.P.

Malaviya's Terms

WARDHA, Sept. 8.

It is understood that during to-day's discussions Pandit Malaviya suggested as one of the methods of agreement that in such constituencies as Pandit Malaviya's party puts up candidates, Congress candidates should not oppose.

The exact number of seats to be allowed to Pandit Malaviya's party and constituencies wherefrom they should be put up are still under discussion.—A.P.

INDIAN INTREESTS IGNORED

In their rejoinder the Chamber state:—

The Committee cannot help pointing out that the present constitution of the Calcutta Port Commissioners is not adequately representative of Indian commercial and industrial interests and as the Indian Port Commissioners are in a very small minority there, the Indian commercial interests have no alternative but to appeal to the Government if they feel that on any particular issue the Port Commissioners as a body have failed to respond to the wishes of the Indian commercial community and safeguard their interests.

(Continued from column 7.)

enquiry into the effects of the economic depression and unemployment on children and young people. During the past year, there has been created in the League Secretariat a centre of information on child welfare.

League Assembly

AMENDMENT OF LEAGUE'S COVENANT & APPLICATION OF ARMS EMBARGO

Special Questions To Be Considered In September Session Of League Assembly

His Excellency, M. Joseph Beck, representative of Poland, President of the League Council, has, in accordance with League procedure, summoned the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the League Assembly to meet in Geneva on September 10th, at 10 a.m.

AMENDMENT OF COVENANT.

The agenda of this meeting, which has been sent to all States Members of the League, provides for a general discussion of the League's work on the basis of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, and for the examination of certain special questions put on its agenda by Member States—the amendment of the Covenant of the League to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris; the co-operation of the Press in the organisation of peace; the conclusion of a general Convention on the protection of minorities to extend the provisions already in force with reference to certain specific cases of minority peoples.

There will, in addition, be discussion on the question, which was opened at the fourteenth Assembly, of contributions in arrears. At the close of its discussions on this question last year, the Assembly declared its opinion "that, unless the situation has distinctly improved during the course of the next year, the Assembly will be obliged to study measures of a general character to enforce the fulfilment by certain States of their financial obligations to the League."

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary-General surveys the whole work of the League since the last Assembly. It reviews the work of the various Committees of the Disarmament Conference and the activities of the League technical organisations concerned with economic, financial, health, social, transit and communications questions and intellectual co-operation.

The proceedings of the Disarmament Conference are given the chief place in the political work of the League. The Assembly will probably not have anything to do directly with the question of disarmament, but the Bureau of the Conference has been summoned at Geneva at the same time as the Assembly. It was pointed out in a debate in the British House of Commons on July 18th that the negotiations now going on for the conclusion of treaties of non-aggression and mutual assistance between a number of countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, and the prospect of the Soviet Union entering the League as the result of the conclusion of these treaties, would have an important effect both on the League and on the question of equality of rights within a system of security, which has been the stumbling-block in the path of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments for the last few months.

APPLICATION OF ARMS EMBARGO

The Assembly will also have to take cognisance of the settlement of the dispute between Colombia and Peru and of the results of the application of the international embargo on arms and munitions organised by the League in the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. The former State, will be recalled, has referred the whole dispute, out of which the war arose to the Assembly under Article 15 of the Covenant.

The Secretary-General's report contains two pages on the present position in the Sino-Japanese dispute, with special reference to the application of the policy of non-recognition with regard to narcotics and postal relations. The action of the Government of San Salvador will also come up for review.

Other political questions include the situation resulting from the rejection by the Liberian Government of the League Plan of Assistance; the Polish Government's proposal for the conclusion of a general treaty guaranteeing the same treatment to religious, racial and linguistic minorities as is provided by the so-called minorities treaties; the administration of the territories under mandate and the problem of slavery.

ELECTING NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS

The Assembly will also have to elect three non-permanent Members of the Council. The Powers whose period of office ends this year are China, Spain and Panama. A State may be elected to the Council by a mere majority of the Assembly; after its three-years period of office it may be declared re-eligible by a two-thirds majority. Spain has once been declared re-eligible. The Assembly has, further, provided that the non-permanent members should be chosen in such a way as to have at least three States from Latin America and an adequite representation for Asiatic countries.

FINANCING SAAR PLEBISCITE

The Financial Committee has been concerned mainly with questions relating to the finances of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. In addition, this Committee has followed the course of events in other European countries with whose financial reconstruction it has been directly concerned in the past. It has also given advice to the Council on special questions referred to it, such as the financing of the Saar plebiscite, the work of the Fiscal Committee and the composition of the League Investment Committee.

During the past year, the Economic Intelligence Service has issued a number of studies: The "World Economic Survey, 1932-1933"; "International Trade Statistics, 1933"; "Balances of Payments, 1931-1932"; "Commercial Banks, 1925-1933." The current issues of the "Statistical Year-Book," the "Review of World Trade" and "Production and Prices" will appear shortly before the opening of the Assembly. The "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" continues to be issued periodically. Apart from the regular tables which give, in respect of a great number of countries, the principal statistics relating to production, transit, trade, prices and currency, each number contains an introduction of two to three pages, giving technical information on special statistics, and special tables and graphs on selected subjects of contemporary economic interest.

WORK DONE IN PUBLIC WORKS

The section of the Secretary-Generals' report relating to communications and transit describes what has been done in regard to public works and national technical equipment. This is one of the questions which the London Monetary and Economic Conference referred to the League for further study. The Secretariat accordingly asked the various Governments to furnish a brief description of the chief public works which they had undertaken since 1929. They were requested to describe the administrative methods employed, any legal provisions relating to public works undertaken, and the principal methods employed for financing such works, and to give detailed information with regard to materials and equipment provided by domestic or foreign industries, and wages and miscellaneous social services. When this material is collected, it will furnish a survey over a very wide range of public works: roads and bridges, railway lines, agricultural land reclamation, land-improvement work, the bringing of new land under cultivation and afforestation, canals or in-land waterways, the provision of drinking-water supplies and sewage disposal, works carried out in sea and river-ports, air-ports, electrical installations, hydro-electric and heating-power centres and motive-power transmission, gas-works and long-distance gas supply, telegraph and telephone installations and wireless broadcasting stations.

LEAGUE'S WORK IN SOCIAL FIELD

The report reviews the work of the League in the social field. In October of last year, the Convention for the International Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age was drawn up. This Convention has since been signed by twenty-seven States. A further advance in the work of combating the traffic in women is indicated by the appearance of the "Report on the Abolition of Licensed Houses," which has just been placed upon the market. This report describes the results on health and social conditions of the abolition of licensed houses of prostitution in a number of towns in Europe and the British colonies. The conclusion of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee upon reading the evidence furnished in this report was that "it will no longer be possible to defend in future the system of licensed or tolerated houses by the arguments which once seemed to justify it."

ABOLITION OF LICENSED HOUSES

This Committee requested the Council "to invite Governments to maintain the abolition of the system of licensed or tolerated houses wherever this has been realised, and to consider the desirability of abandoning this system where licensed or tolerated houses still exist."

The report gives an account of the Child Welfare Committee's

(Continued in column 5.)

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva, Shud 1, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 30, 1353.
Parsi: Farvardin 4, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.
High Water: 0-30, 12-40.
Low Water: 6-22, 18-46.
Symphony Concert, director M. Jules Craen, at Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.
TUESDAY, September 11.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Major S. L. Bhatia on "The Early History of Medical Education in Bombay." Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, September 12.
Ganesh Chathurthi: Public holiday.
Khordad Sal: Public holiday.
Banks closed.
FRIDAY, September 14.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the managing committee of the Mandvi Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at the Mandvi Congress Committee's Office at 6 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, MANDVI.

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Ganpati Mahotsava," at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Mandvi, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Society for the promotion of Shipping knowledge Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer will deliver a lecture on "Marine Insurance" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Mr. R. J. Duff will preside.

THE 5 YEAR OLD CHILD PRODIGY

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

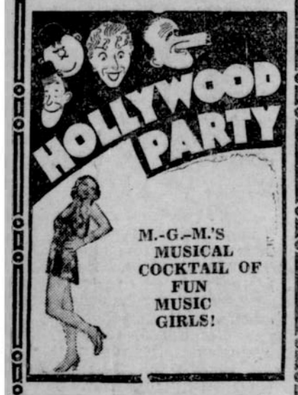
The Greatest Find Of The Century

At PATHE

SATURDAY NEXT

The REGAL

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL COCKTAIL OF FUN MUSIC GIRLS!

Free List Suspended.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Hollywood Party". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Little Women" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday.
PATHE—"Thirty-Day Princess". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sneki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show on Thursday, 10-30 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Affairs of Cellini". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ajameel". Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Evergreen." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CARLTON—"I am Suzanne." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Such Men Are Dangerous." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"20,000,000 Sweethearts." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

MONDAY, September 10.

P.M:—
7-15 Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-30 The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines.
8-00 Liv. Dangerously—Thrills on the Ocean Bed, a talk.
8-15 The Buxton Municipal Orchestra, relayed from the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton.
8-45 Empire Family Album, a feature programme on new lines.
9-15 Time Signal from Greenwich. A sonata recital by Lilly Phillips (violoncello), and Anne Mukie (pianoforte).
9-45 Dance music.
10-30 News Bulletin.
10-45 The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of August 1934. The total attendance was 5228 out of which 2328 were males, 1665 were females and 1235 were children. 133 Operations were performed.

MUSLIM CRICKET TOURNAMENT FOR BOMBAY

Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur Championship Cup:—An Annual Cricket Tournament known as 'The Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur Championship Cup Tournament' open to Muslim Clubs of Bombay and Suburbs will be held in Bombay under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association and those interested may communicate with the Sports Secretary, 16, Wylie Road, P. O. Jacob Circle, Bombay.

THE SOUTH INDIAN CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY MATUNGA.

At the adjourned annual general meeting of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd. Matunga held on Sunday Sept. 2 the following office bearers for the ensuing year were elected:—

President: Mr. C. K. Laxminarayan
Secretary: Mr. S. Nagasundaram.
Managing Committee: Mr. K. R. Parasuram, Mr. P. R. Neelakanta Iyer, Mr. N. S. Ramakrishna Iyer, Mr. R. Veeraswamy, Mr. A. R. Swamy, Mr. A Rangachari, Mr. V. Krishna Iyer, Mr. T. V. Shivaram and Mr. G. Krishnamoorthy.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

An ordinary meeting of the League of Nations Union, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the League of Nations' Office, (Indian Bureau), Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge will speak on "The relation between the white and coloured races."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bt.) will preside.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS:—Under the joint auspices of Catholic Association, Lokmanya Seva Sangha, Resident and "Property-holders' Association, Landholders' Association, and Vile Parle Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Thursday (13th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. at the Municipal Hall, Vile Parle, to consider and discuss the methods and plan for the forthcoming municipal elections, to be held in November.

A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS ON SUNDAY NEXT

Nominations To Be Sent To B. P. C. C. Office Before Friday

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee notify that the election of the seven members to the A.I.C.C. by the members of the B.P.C.C. for the ensuing year will be held on Sunday, the 16th September 1934, at the Congress House.

The voting shall be by the process known as "Single Transferable." The Polling time shall be from 8 a.m. (S.T.) to 2 p.m. (S.T.) continuously. The candidates desiring to contest this election shall send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the B.P.C.C. so as to reach the Office of the B.P.C.C. on or before Friday, the 14th September 1934, at or before 10 a.m. (S.T.)

Nomination form is available at the Congress House.

ELECTION DISPUTES ENQUIRY

Complaints from "E" (Byculla) Ward will be enquired into today (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who has been empowered by the Council of the B.P.C.C. to enquire into the complaints already admitted from this Ward. Complainants from this Ward are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce.

THEFTS GALORE IN DOHAD VILLAGES

DOHAD, Sept. 8.

A dozen of thefts have taken place in the villages of Dohad Taluq and the poor Bhil peasantry is deprived of its scanty belongings.

It is understood that no official report has reached the superiors about these incidents. The local police officials seem to have passed these thefts lightly and no action to bring the culprits to book has so far been made.—United Press.

Concert By St. Andrews Boy Scouts

(From Our Correspondent)
BANDRA, Saturday.

Jupiter Pluvius tested the St. Andrews' Boy scouts on the observance of the 8th law-smiling in difficities when a poor house witnessed the concert organised by the Troop The Dist. Scout Commissioner, C H. Tyrell was given a guard of honour by the Scouts and Cubs of the Schools.

The programme opened with an ensemble, followed by a hilarious comedy entitled "The wisdom of Solomon outwitted."

It was supplemented by song dances. The dance in the finale, "Carioca" was an aesthetic display and was very highly appreciated.

Mr. Tyrell in a brief speech congratulated the Scouts and appealed to the parents to strongly support the Scout movement.

Mr. Tyrell then announced that a repeat performance would be held on Thursday the 13th September at 9 p m at the School Hall

BAND AT POONA

The Band at Poona will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, to-day (Monday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Sohrab J. Balsara will speak on "Farchar—What it is," followed by questions and answers.

Mr. Byram Irani will conduct the orchestra.

PUBLIC MEETING OF KERALA MUSLIMS:—A mass meeting of the Kerala Muslims residing in the City of Bombay was held on Friday last at Umarkhadi under the presidentship of Mr. V. C. Abu Bucker, when Moplah leader like Messrs. Abdul Rehman Abdullah Seth, and K. C. Moidinkutty and others were present.

It was resolved that the amount of Rs. 83 less expenses of Rs. 2-13-6 collected for the reconstruction fund of the Chaughat Madrassa and the Mosque standing adjacent to it be remitted to Janab V. K. Kunhibaba Haji of Chaughat, and that Mr. P. Pareedkutty be authorised to make regular collections every month in future, towards the expenses of the Madrassa and remit the amount to the authorities concerned.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY FOR U. S. STRIKERS

Bombay Unemployed Workers' Fraternal Greetings

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League a public meeting was held at Chaupatty on Saturday when Mr. A. N. Shetty presided.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Karnik, Inamdar, Mohamad Siddiq, Abdul Rehman Mitha, Rane, Madan Shetty, Maniben Kara, Kondvikar, H. V. Chaudhary, and others.

The following resolutions was unanimously passed.

"This meeting held under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League sends its fraternal greetings to the American textile workers and assures them of the support and sympathy of the Indian workers in their heroic struggle."

"This meeting demands the immediate reinstatement of all textile workers victimised during the last textile general strike."

SPREAD OF ARYASAMAJ IN DUTCH GUIANA

Assurance Of Help From High Officials

The Secretary of the International Aryan League Delhi writes under date Sept. 6:—

The Arya Samaj work is becoming more popular in Dutch Guiana than in British Guiana. The Hindus of British Guiana have become almost anglicised but the Hindus of Dutch Guiana still retain a tinge of their ancient culture. The Arya Diwaker Sabha, a premier body of the Arya Samaj in Dutch Guiana is running an orphanage and a gowshala.

The Governor of Dutch Guiana granted an interview to Pandit Ayodhya Prasad Vedic Missionary who was sent by the International Aryan League Delhi to represent the Aryasamaj at the Parliament of World-Fellowship of Faiths held at Chicago. The Pandit had a long talk with the Governor in connection with the message he had come to deliver to the people of the West. The Pandit presented his own work entitled "Gems of Vedic Wisdom" to the Governor who seemed to be very much interested in missionary work as he himself descended from a missionary family. The Pandit met the Attorney-General and several other high officials of Dutch Guiana, and they assured him of their full support to the cause he had undertaken.

BULGARIAN JUDGE AND PANDITJI.

Dr. Waliko Grablachoff, D.D., LL.D., Ph.D., D. Litt., Former Judge, Superior Court, Sofia (Bulgaria) in a letter to Pandit Ayodhya Prasad writes the following:

"I consider it an honour to know you—and when I heard you deliver your speeches at the World Fellowship of Faiths, I felt a great desire to cultivate your acquaintance and friendship, if possible, for you impressed me with your logic and depth of thought. So when your letter of February 5th arrived, I felt a thrill of joy that at last Providence has sent me a noble friend who possessed wide knowledge and could enlighten me on many problems—thus helping me to have a true view and understanding of the great yogis who have given such a light on the mystery of life to the world. I have had the pleasure of reading Max-Mueller and he gives some light of the treasures found in the Hindu literature—the Vedas and other writings. But the knowledge obtained by perusing Max-Mueller was not enough. It only kindled my curiosity and at the same time, my earnest desire for more light on the vast realm of wisdom found in the Indian archives. . . . ."

B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following further donations towards the funds of this Institution have been received, as Pateti gifts:—

Bai Nawazbai Naorojee Gamadia, for founding a bed in memory of her late brother, Mr. Behramjee N. Gamadia Rs. 5,000.

The Trustees of the late Seth Ardeshir S. F. Patel Charity Fund Rs. 500.

From the poor boxes placed at (1) the hospital Rs. 235, (2) at Seth Cowasjee B. Banajee's Fire Temple Rs. 104; (3) at Seth Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple Rs. 26 and (4) at Seth Manockjee Seth's Agiary Rs. 21, making in all Rs. 386.

The Trustees of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Eduljee Aibless Rs. 354.

The Hon. Secretary, the Shanghai Parsee Cemetery Trust Fund through Mr. Ruttonshaw Dorabjee Kapadia Rs. 200.

From an Anonymous Rs. 200.

Including sums less than Rs. 200, the total of sums received as the Pateti gifts was Rs. 7,141.

PARSI SOCIETY PLAY

"Asmatni Loot" Teaches Object Lesson To Modern Girls

After the advent of the cinema and its continued progress in Bombay, the dramatic companies, owned and run by Parsis, have practically been wiped out of existence. A few amateur dramatic companies try to assert their existence now and then. Of the latter class, that well-known to Parsi families is the Empress Dramatic Co. of Mr. Munchersha Pochkhanawala who boasts of 30 years' experience in the line. This company is staging new dramas on the occasion of the Parsi holidays. This year, on the New Year eve (Sept. 6) it staged a new play called "Asmatni Loot," written jointly by the well-known humorist and dramatist Dr. Jehangir Wadia, and Mr. Jehangir Engineer ("Rahebar"), who has about half a dozen dramas to his credit. Such combination of authors drew a crowded house at the Ripon Theatre.

SERIO-COMIC PLAY.

It is a tragi-comic drama, with a happy blend of both in equal proportion—keeping the audience in tense moments of excitement and anguish, interspersed with guffaws and peals of laughter—giving a true picture of life as man leads, for life is such: full of happiness and merriment and woe and misery.

The villain of the piece is Jemi, who, endowed with very handsome looks and possessing wealth—mostly ill-gotten—by a bounteous Nature, leads the life of a Gay Lothario, aided and abetted by a gang of 'badmashes'—nowadays it is a fashion to call them 'crooks'—is trying to win the affections of Eves who have got rich fathers, and after dragging their good name into mire, is drawing them out with equal speed, on the least pretext, ever trying to seek fresh fields and pastures new! He succeeds in a few cases, and the disgrace that the misguided girls bring upon themselves and their families is too tragic for words—resulting either in wrecking of their lives for ever or deaths—of the victims as well as of their parents. Disillusion and repentence follow, as the night follows the day—but they are, alas, too late!

OBJECT LESSON.

Spurning the good advice and entreaties of parents, they refuse to see beyond their nose, charmed by the oleaginous tongue of the rascal, and fall into the trap, with their honour irretrievably lost. Thus the drama provides an object lesson to those modern girls who have too exaggerated an idea of "freedom," and serves them as a reminder of pitfalls. It also shows how women, when they realise their follies, are capable of taking courage in both hands, enduring all hardships with a heavy heart and striving to retrieve what little—or as much as is left of—'honour' is still left them: how they fight like tigress to expose the foul deeds of the man who has wronged them and eventually succeeded in getting him his deserts. "Rahebar" who is mostly responsible for the tragic side has succeeded in writing a well thought-out drama with its judicious plot and denouement.

STERLING HUMOUR.

The comic section, on which Dr. Wadia has lavished the utmost of his gifts, is well staged by all members of the cast in a manner that would be envied by professionals. There is not a dull moment. The tears of pathos, sorrow and pity that swell in the eyes of the audience are dispelled immediately in the next scene, by sterling sallies of wit and humour.

It has been enacted twice so far, and is to be repeated on Khordadsal Day (12th Sept.) and the following day (13th Sept.) It will no doubt see many performances in the future.

A suggestion can well be made, 'en passant.' The authors can be advised to curtail some portions here and there, in the tragic side, which savour of verbosity. The duration of five hours and a half, on the first day, was too long a period to stay.

A SUGGESTION.

Another suggestion—to those whom it may concern. Dr. Wadia's comic plays have been well-known to Gujerati-speaking public. Even non-Parsis, including many Hindu writers of note have appreciated his powers of humour and parody. He has given several benefit nights for charities before. Why not approach the authors for a show of this new drama for, say, Bihar Relief Fund. It can be easily arranged, we believe, if the matter is taken up seriously by the right party.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Our Roads

Time was when Bombay roads in the monsoon used to be very slippery and full of slush, mud and pot-holes. With the introduction of new asphalt cement roads it was believed that the nuisance of a muddy bath on the roads would disappear for ever. The concrete roads prepared by the new process, which was introduced a few years ago, gave very satisfactory results at the outset. They looked like being perfect roads with the evenness of a billiard table. They gave good results for a long time. If one remembers aright North Hornby Road was treated with the new process first and was an acme of perfection for a long time. Latterly it was found, by those who had eyes to see, that the roads prepared by the new process were not as durable as before and that they were found to be wearing out soon.

One does not know the cause of this—whether the materials used in the composition are or are not of the right quality. But they do wear out soon, leaving big pot-holes here and there, especially at the extreme ends on both sides, near the footpaths. This is especially the case in busy thoroughfares in the north of the city. Take for instance two of the very well-known roads, viz., Parel Road and Falkland Road. Most parts of these roads are full of big holes and pools, full of water, so that when motor cars dash by, they give a good splash of rain water to the pedestrians who have the misfortune to pass by the cars. Even those using the footpaths at some places are not safe. The road hogs will have no mercy shown to pedestrians. What, one asks, are the municipal authorities doing?

A Chowpaty Nuisance

Those who go to Chowpaty Sea Face in the evening find it difficult to walk on the foot paths as beggars, hawkers and petty booksellers occupy these places to the annoyance of the pedestrians. The vehicular traffic is so great on the Chowpaty road during the evenings that pedestrians have to keep themselves along the foot paths to avoid an accident but at every pace they are obstructed by beggars and hawkers who squat on the foot paths. Since the Chowpaty foreshore is cleared of the hawkers, most of them have found the foot paths along the Chowpaty Bridge very convenient to push on their trade. People who go for fresh air to Chowpaty find it annoying and inconvenient to pass along the foot paths which are congested by squatters.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

Bagavathar's Tribute

The following are extracts from a letter written to Atiya Begum by Gayakasikamani Muthia Bagavathar:—

Last Sunday's function in my honour is one of the rare privileges that I will proudly cherish in my memory for ever. Even while in South India, I have heard of Fyzee Rehiman as one of the foremost artists of our age, and that his protraiture of the late Master of Veena, Veena Seshanna exhibited at the Burlington Galleries, was purchased as a rare momento by Her Majesty Queen Mary.

As the Palace Sangitha Vidwan of Mysore, who has been awarded the title of Gayakasikamani by His Highness the Maharaja, I consider it a great privilege that a Master of Art should pay this ever-lasting tribute to this Master of Music, and enable this classic genius of South Indian Music to find a place in the royal household.

As for your goodself, you have been a stranger to me two weeks back. Now I find that you are one of the moving figures without whose activity the gaiety of Bombay would suffer considerably. The Three Arts Circle of which you are the founder and the inspiring genius is destined to play a very great part in future relations between the East and the West. The cosmopolitan nature of the membership and the all-pervading goodwill which I had the privilege to witness last Sunday cut across the barriers of caste, creed and sex, and make all feel the touch of the true artist in life. This is no mean achievement to your credit, and as one who has spent the major portion of life in expounding South Indian Arts in general and music in particular, I will be failing in my duty if I don't recognise and pay a tribute to the sterling character of your mission.

When you suggested to me to preside over the World Music Conference, I had readily agreed in spite of the arduous nature of the responsibility more as a mark of appreciation of your noble endeavours to bring about oneness of feeling between the East and the West not only in Art but also in life. The artists in general are much indebted to you for the vigour with which you push on their cause, and permit me to thank you once again on their behalf.

My best wishes to the Three Arts Circle.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar S. C Moodliar and Sardar V. N. Mutalik at Government House, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the I.C.S Dinner at the Turf Club House on Saturday.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1934

STAND BY THE CONGRESS

The Congress Working Committee, now in session at Wardha, is confronted with a very serious situation, with the prospect, on the one hand, of a widening split in the Congress camp with regard to the Communal Award and, on the other, of Mahatma Gandhi's contemplated retirement from active leadership of the Congress. The Committee is naturally anxious to do all that is humanly possible to avert a split over the Award. From all the available reports it appears to be disposed not only to support Gandhiji's offer to the Nationalist Party to respect conscientious objections to the Committee's resolution on the Award but to be generous in the selection of candidates from the Party. One report says that ten seats were offered to Pandit Malaviya, but that the latter insists on more seats. Chances of a settlement were slender, and we are not surprised, though we regret, that negotiations have broken down. A reversal of the Committee's resolution or any serious modification of it was out of the question. It is also most undesirable to offer to the Nationalist Party too many seats as that would quite neutralise the good effect of the Committee's resolution. Pandit Malaviya is reported to have asked for a reference of the whole question to the A.I.C.C. But it can hardly be a serious suggestion as it is not coupled with an assurance that he would abide by the verdict of that body.

Modify Khadi Clause

As regards Gandhiji's withdrawal from active leadership of the Congress, though much has been said on the subject during the last few days, it is not yet quite clear why precisely he is contemplating such a step. It appears probable, however, that he is most dissatisfied with the internal discipline in the Congress and he feels that if his suggestions for improving the discipline are not acceptable to the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C., it will be no use his assuming full responsibility for all Congress activities. We must refrain from writing at length on the subject till this surmise is proved to be correct and till we know more about Gandhiji's suggestions for improving Congress discipline. It is hinted at by many that he is very keen on the continuance of the present Khadi Clause in all its rigour requiring every Congress voter to be a habitual Khadi wearer. He even wishes, it is said, to restore the compulsory yarn franchise. Now, one can quite understand how measures like the Khadi Clause and yarn franchise are calculated in some way to promote the Khadi industry. But it is difficult to understand how these measures are calculated, as Gandhiji is reported to imagine them to be, to improve Congress discipline. Experience, almost everywhere, has shown that the Khadi Clause has encouraged dishonesty, hypocrisy and indiscipline at elections on an appalling scale. We wholeheartedly wish that Congress discipline should be improved, but we fear that the object cannot be gained either by the continuance of the Khadi Clause as it stands or by the restoration of the compulsory yarn franchise.

A Straight Fight

Apart from the question of Congress discipline, in its present position the Congress needs Gandhiji's active leadership more than ever. Its responsibilities now are obviously most heavy. Yet just at this time it is weakened by a factious spirit on an unprecedented scale. A spirit of open revolt is also encouraged by bodies like the Nationalist Party. In these circumstances the Congress sorely needs the fullest possible measure of guidance from Gandhiji. It is the duty of the public, too, to lighten his task and otherwise rally to the Congress cause whole-heartedly. As we have stated before, the coming elections are a straight contest between Congress and Government, and those persons or bodies, who oppose Congress knowingly or otherwise, help Government to continue their present policy. It is a clear duty of the public to stand by the only popular institution that has fought for their interests through thick and thin for half a century.

BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM

First All-Union Congress Of Soviet Writers

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

The Magnificent Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Unions is full of light. The platform is decorated with red banners, a bust of Lenin and gigantic portraits of Stalin and Gorki. Suspended from the marble columns are portraits of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Moliere, Balzac, Pushkin, Golgol and Chekov.

A thunder of applause breaks. Maxim Gorki has appeared on the platform. "We appear as judges of the world doomed to destruction," he says, "as men who affirm the true humanism of the revolutionary proletariat. . . We are appearing in a country illumined by the genius of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, in a country where the iron will of Joseph Stalin is working untiringly and marvellously. Our aim is to organise literature as a united culture and revolutionary force."

Their Best Friend

It is Aug. 17, about six in the evening. Gorki has opened the First All-Union Congress of Soviet writers in Moscow. Tikhonov, one of the outstanding Soviet poets, proposes the election of an honorary presidium: Stalin, Molotov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Kalinin, Ordzhonkidze, Kuibishev, Kirov, Andreev, Kossior, Thaelmann, Dimitrov and Maxim Gorki. They are elected unanimously. There is a fresh outburst of applause.

A presidium of the congress is elected. Fifty-two writers, among them Gorki, Gladkov, Tolstoi, Sholokhov, Fadeyev, Ehrenbourg, Demyan Bedni, Bezimerski, Koltzov and others. Zhdanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, greets the Congress on behalf of the Party.

"You must be in the first ranks of the fighters for the classless socialist society," he declares. Then Mikitenko, a Ukrainian playwright, who has been presiding, comes forward." Maxim Gorki will speak on Soviet literature." Gorki steps to the desk for speakers and begins to talk in his abrupt manner. For almost two hours the audience listens to the great proletarian writer. Nikita Izotov, the Donbas coal miner, who regularly fulfills his plan eight times over, mounts the platform then, accompanied by three of his students who were awarded the Order of Lenin for good work. He tells the delegates about the growth of culture in the Donbas. Vladimir Lugovskoi, a Soviet poet, proposes that greetings be sent to the leader of the workers the world over, to the best friend

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER

Viceroy's Speech Not A First Class Pronouncement Of A Prominent Statesman

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 1, (By Air Mail).

Lord Willingdon's first speech to the members of the Indian Central Legislature after returning to India is not considered here by anybody, including, I may say, the supporters of his regime, as a first class pronouncement of a prominent statesman. The announcement of the expansion of radio stations or civil aviations cannot satisfy people who desire to know what is to be done to meet the several great calamities in Northern India arising from the floods of the Ganges or of the Government's exact intentions in handling the future constitution of India. The findings of the Joint Select Committee can scarcely exonerate a ruling Viceroy from taking into confidence the people of India as to the intentions and opinion of the Government of India. His Lordship's congratulations to Lord Willingdon on the success of the ruthless and repressive policy of Lord Willingdon himself has a rather grim humour about it.

Ungenerous Sneer

The Viceroy's remarks that the surrender of the Congress leaders was obtained not by the repressive measures of the Government but by the good sense of the people appears to certain political thinkers here as an ungenerous sneer of his Lordship against a vanquished opponent. The preparations of certain Congress leaders for working the new constitution raises question in the minds of many parliamentarians as to why India wasted so much time in the boycott of Simon Commission, the first Round Table Conference, the Nehru Committee's Report for Dominion Status and the campaign for complete independence started as early as in 1927 after the session of the Madras Congress. It is likely that the next Congress session in Bombay may become the beginning of yet another new era of a split between the younger and old political idealists. That is how the present position in India is looked upon in political circles in this country.

Capitalism Must Go

The London Branch of the Congress, to whose activities in this country, I referred last week, still adheres to its idealism of independent India. At an interesting meeting held on Thursday afternoon it was again made clear that the London Branch follows the creed of political economics as a safer guide than that of Parliamentary politics as a pure and simple expansion of British capitalism with Indian capitalism playing the part of a handmaid and subordinate partner. In any readjustment of the share of partnership as between British capitalists and their Indian agents, the London Branch sees no benefit to the mass of Indian peasantry or industrial workers. A prominent member of the Branch, whose views deserve respect said at Thursday's meeting: "After all one has got to remember that all over Europe and America the fight for human liberty and prosperity is developing into a fight by the industrialists." I should, therefore, not be surprised if the proposed manifesto of the Branch to the delegates of the forthcoming session of the Congress is an appeal for an economic change in India.

Prince George

Last week British newspapers were giving a gentle hint of extraordinary and unparalleled festivities which are being privately planned and organised for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee when His Majesty the King-Emperor will complete twenty-five years of his reign in May of next year. And this week has come the news from Jugo-Slavia forestalling these national festivities. It now seems that before this year is out there will be a minor, though by no means insignificant or small, festive occasion in the British Royal family. The King's fourth and the youngest surviving son, Prince George, is venturing upon a matrimonial alliance with a Princess of the ex-Royal family of Greece. This royal wedding is likely to take place in November after the opening of the autumn session of Parliament. The occasion will again induce many journalists to indulge in speculations on the matrimonial intentions of the heir-apparent to the Throne of England and the British Empire. For the moment, the London Press, which has been starving for news due to summer holidays, has taken advantage of the Royal engagement to provide us with plenty of gossips about Prince George and his bride-elect. According to the gossip column of an evening newspaper, Prince George has always been considered the "ladies' man" of the Royal family. "How many girls he has been attentive to," the writer says, "his favourite brother the Prince of Wales may have some idea. How many girls have been in love with him must be a figure far more difficult to estimate." Here is another story of Prince George according to another gossip. This correspondent says: "I remember hearing Edgar Wallace make his famous joke at the expense of Prince George at a dinner where the Prince of Wales and Prince George were the guests of honour. In proposing Prince George's health, he said that hundreds of girls found him so fascinating that they made a habit of hanging his picture at the head of

(Continued on page 14.)

Finance & Currency In America

The financial position in the United States continues to form the focus of curiosity, and of anxiety, for the world. The impending maturity of considerable amounts of Government loans, 1,125 million dollars, in that country gives rise naturally to considerable speculation among the critics of the Roosevelt regime. But the authorities in the United States seem to be utterly undisturbed on that account. The aggregate of the amount of loans maturing on September 15, and on October 15, does not constitute a formidable difficulty for the American Government. It will in all probability be met in the usual orthodox and approved manner—conversion into new loans with probably lower interest, —that is practised by every debtor Government. The suggestion, therefore, that the maturing debt would be redeemed by simply putting into circulation so much new currency, against the increment in value,—resulting from the statutory depreciation of the dollar, —of the gold reserves nationalised, is singularly inopportune, as there seems to be no need for such heroic measures for such a trivial requirement. The American budget does not, of course, yet show such a surplus as to allow the whole of this debt to be redeemed from unwanted treasury balances but that is hardly necessary to avoid recourse to such extraordinary measures as the one suggested. America's foreign trade has, on the other hand, improved very considerably in the current year, leaving a handsome credit surplus in comparison to the corresponding period of the last year and the credit of the country in international markets also must have improved in proportion. There is, therefore, no need for apprehension on this score.

But while these symptoms of recovery must be admitted and allowed their due weight, the fact is equally undeniable that America cannot yet be said to have passed out of the stage of experiment in her measures for recovery adopted last year. Those measures are still under trial and observation, particularly those in relation to the standard of money and the volume of currency. The depreciation in the pound sterling in the last week may have forced the question more prominently to the front, whether the dollar would be further depreciated or not; but there seems to be no sign in the American firmament why the President should resort to further depreciation of the dollar to the limit allowed by law. The pound has suffered a decline probably because of seasonal trade conditions, and certainly because the British Exchange Stabilisation Fund authorities do not utilise their reserves to maintain the exchange value of the pound. But the very fact that these authorities felt no anxiety because of the temporary and slight depreciation of the pound sufficient to induce them to bring into operation the Exchange Stabilisation Fund ought to be enough reassurance for those who apprehend developments immediately or in the near future. And meanwhile the dollar seems to have moved in a sympathetic direction, or the pound appreciated. There is, therefore, no prospect of a dollar-pound race for further depreciation, or an Anglo-American war for the world trade. The prohibition of silver imports into America on private account is, similarly, a measure of safeguard for the legislation already enacted, which augurs no fresh emergency for world's exchanges.

The only disturbing factor in the American situation is, thus, the growing frequency and strength of the labour disputes. The textile strike has followed hard on the heels of the General Strike. And though the latter has failed in its immediate objective, there is every ground to fear the former will strain the resources and sympathies of the authorities to the utmost. The appointment of a Conciliation Board may allay immediate anxiety, in a degree, but the role of such a committee is so restricted and its power to enforce its opinion so negligible that anxiety is inevitable regarding the outcome of any struggle on such a vast scale as this American textile strike. 360,000 operatives are reported to be directly involved; while the loss of work and wages to those must affect a much larger number of their dependents, without reckoning those concerned in all ancillary employments. The industry, again, is one of the most considerable in the total production in the country and, therefore, in the absence of an early satisfactory settlement, anxiety must naturally continue to be acute. The reason for apprehension on this score is the greater because of the generic character of this particular dispute. Labour in America is not so well organised as to leave no room for doubt about the eventual outcome of the struggle. But the sentiment of proletarian solidarity has been growing, especially since the advent of the Roosevelt regime, at a rate which must soon challenge conclusions with the capitalist class as a whole. If this dispute fails or fizzles out, there would be another, and another till the crisis is reached for a clear-cut issue between the two classes. All the codes of the N.R.A. programme have not succeeded in avoiding Labour-Capital conflict. And because of the basic reasons for such conflict still obtaining in an acute degree in America, the piecemeal amendment of the N. R. A. regime would not help to remedy the main problem. While this internal, industrial tension continues recovery must be impeded, unavoidably; and that is the sole reason for real anxiety regarding developments in the American situation.

Frankly Speaking

RUSSIA AT GENEVA

The optimism of "League circles" as regards the beneficial effects of Russia's entry is not unreasonable. For, it is quite likely that her admission may induce Japan to reconsider her own withdrawal from Geneva. The League will gain doubly in prestige, world anxiety about the Far Eastern situation will, at least partly, be relieved, and who knows the Geneva consummation may not benevolently influence the Naval talks next year? The Powers are, therefore, naturally anxious to get Russia in. And, as we anticipated, pressure is at work. It is expected that "Argentine and Switzerland will record their dissent by absentation." But the position will still remain awkard because of Swiss hostility unless, in the meantime, Switzerland is induced to do better than abstain.

GOEBBELS ON "PROPAGANDA"

In his address to Nazi propaganda officers Doctor Goebbels is reported to have said some intensely interesting things. "Propaganda was the sharpest weapon in the conquest of the State. The propagandist being the link between Government and the people must utilise the press, the radio and the cinema." All this is quite true of Germany where propaganda has clearly "reached a degree of efficiency in the art of dominating the masses" to which only dictatorships can attain. But whether Goebbels and his lieutenants knew "intimately the people's soul" or not, they have achieved success by terrorising the masses and dominating a fear-stricken "people's soul." Perhaps Doctor Goebbels *has* "turned propaganda into a really creative art." But the creativeness lies in the Doctor's appreciation of the value of complete exclusiveness and atrocity. And this is not original either. Doctor Goebbels also convicts himself of ignorance by imagining fondly—as Dictators and pseudo-dictators always do—that he has succeeded in keeping the purpose "hidden".

RELIEF TO FARMERS

The residents of Bombay suburbs deserve to be congratulated on their having contributed Rs. 3,000 to the fund in aid of the peasants of Gujerat and Karnatak who have suffered terribly during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. The sum contributed is not very large, considering the great and urgent need of the peasants. But it is a good earnest of the preparedness of the people in the suburbs to help their suffering countrymen in their distress. It is also creditable that, though most of the contributors must have belonged to Gujerat, they have willingly come to the aid of poor suffering Karnatak. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, too, to whom the sum was most appropriately entrusted, has thoroughly identified himself with the farmers of Karnatak. We trust the good example of the residents of Bombay suburbs will be promptly followed by the people in other parts of the Presidency.

AN OPPORTUNE APPEAL

The presidential address of Sir Akbar Hydari at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Poona is an eloquent and opportune call to the Rindus and Muslims to study Indian history in the right perspective. It is no exaggeration to say that not a little of the existing intercommunal bitterness is due to the ignorance of the true facts of Indian history. Sir Akbar justly observed: "We and the Hindus have a common and glorious history and we are bound together historically by ties not merely geographical but of good neighbourhood, close friendship and mutual understanding during centuries." He also did well to point out the good effect of the recent progress of Urdu in uniting the two communities as that language, being practically the same as Hindi except for its script and its larger admixture of Persian and Arabic words, is understood by millions of people in the country, both Hindus and Muslims.

EDUCATIONAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

Tributes to, and advocacy of, communal unity are useful. And we sincerely congratulate Sir Akbar on that part of his address. The rest is instructive merely as a proof of the strong temptations of presidential opportunities at educational functions. Sir Akbar, like many another, soared and kept soaring into the air, landing in the intervals of his flights on—a high peak. It is all very well to conjure up the example of Rockfeller, Carnegie and Cecil Rhodes It has been done before; so has the suggestion about an appeal to the Muslim rich, a suggestion which is cheered and then forgotten. But we expected a passing reference, if nothing more, to the already existing endowments—the Auqaf —in the context of immediate and practical educational problems. The Educational Conference, we fear, is no better than an annual salon, a sort of Intellectual Reception for the entertainment of Society. As an institution of service to the mass of the community it is still in the stage of pious intentions. As the Chairman of the Reception Committee said so eloquently: "....With a fresh enthusiasm and a spirit of co-operation with other non-Mahomedan communities, we will soon begin our onward march". "We will soon begin!" And the occasion was the seventeenth annual session! What does Sir Akbar Hydari say to this 17-year extravagance "The Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference?"

-PRESS VIEWS-

Wanton Display

Sir Philip Chetwode has made a heroic but wanton display of his martial qualities in the Council of State. They offered their opinions on the Army Act Amendment Bill because it was placed before them for this very purpose, and even if the jejune constitution of India allows them to express opinions on such questions it is the considered view of the world that even in military and naval matters armchair critics are far more dependable than shell-proof soldiers who are unable to look beyond their nose. In point of fact the Great War was won by the much detested armchair politicians of the school of Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson. The great generals, French and Foch, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, only knew how to drive millions of men to the front to be slaughtered by the enemy —"Forward."

"We have come here to do something definite" said Malaviyaji at Wardha and hoped for the best.

Amen.

* * * *

"I am proud to rebel against the Congress on the Award issue" proclaims Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

We congratulate our fellow-citizen, although owing to feelings of modesty and humility we cannot proclaim our pride in the privilege.

* * * *

But we cannot allow Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to insult himself even inferentially. He must modify the terms of his proclamation for the sake of those other issues on which he rebels, has rebelled and will rebel against the Congress.

Or does he really—we hope not.

* * * *

We rather sympathise with the poor Nawab of Chatari who had to run the gauntlet of youthful plain-speaking at the Aligarh University. To be told to our very face and in cruelly plain words what others think and say about us, our policy, our services and our colleagues is an experience that we shouldn't care for.

We, therefore, sympathise, as we insist, with the much-suffering President of the All-Parties Muslim Conference.

* * * *

And since we are seldom content with offering sympathy alone we suggest that the Working Committee of the Conference should hold an emergent meeting at Simla and after heatedly discussing the Aligarh incident unanimously pass resolutions to the effect (1) that in view of this latest expression of Hindu hostility—the resolution passed by the Muslim University is "Muslims have no right to live in India"—to the just and legitimate claims of the Muslim Community, the Conference has come to the decision that Mussalmans will never, never, never be satisfied until the Communal Award, Separate Electorates and reservation of all goods and services in favour of the upper 10 per cent are declared inviolable items of any constitution for all time, (2) that a copy be immediately cabled to His Highness the Aga Khan, (3) that another copy be forwarded to the Government and (4) that each member of the Working Committee should personally hand over a copy to every member of the Government and to representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press at the Nawab President's 'At Home' to Sir—— whose turn will it be now?

* * * *

At the debate the Nawab of Chatari is reported to have accepted Socialism.

As a joke this is rather stale. Who was the 19th century English Lord—landlord too—who said, "we are all Socialists now?"

But it is, of course, perfect as a flattering invitation.

* * * *

Bernard Shaw has confessed that he is a "lacto-vegetarian," that is, he eats butter, eggs and cheese as well as vegetables. This ought to solve the intriguing mystery of his two-sidedness: a brilliant genius and a silly old bore. But don't ask us please which is due to which.

* * * *

Herr Rudolf Hess, like his brother-Nazi Dr. Goebbels—indeed like all Nazis—seems to be subject to self-delusions. He declares that "a positive propaganda campaign for the restoration of the colonies was apt to be, misconstrued by Germany's critics."

He is, of course, wrong. Nobody will construe it as a campaign for the non-restoration of the colonies.

* * * *

"Look here, my man," she said "will you please inform me why you come begging at my door again? Why don't you try some of the other people in the road?"

"Can't" replied the tramp. "Doctor's orders, ma'am."

"Doctor's orders?"

"Yes, ma'am. My doctor told me that when I found the food that agreed with me I should continue with it."

Decline Of Home Trade Under Ottawa Deal

Meek's Report Of Progress From Inappropriate Data

Rise Of India's Trade Due To Demand From Countries Outside Empire

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, communicating their views on the Report submitted by Dr. Meek on the working of the Ottawa Trade Agreement, from which the following extracts are given:—

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce are of opinion that in an examination of the effects of the Ottawa Agreement on India's foreign trade position, there are certain important considerations, which should be duly taken into account. Some of these have been set forth in the introductory note of Chapter I of the Report, wherein it has been admitted that the effects of preference have in certain cases been considerably obscured and even nullified by various economic forces such as the abnormal condition of trade and industries in almost all the countries of the world and various measures adopted by some of the latter involving impositions of tariff, control of currency and exchange and regulation of the production of particular commodities. The Committee drew pointed attention in this connection, to the significant admission made in the Report that these factors are more important in determining India's trade relations than "the relatively weak factor of preference."

While the Committee contend that the Agreement was negotiated in an unsettled condition of the world trade when it should have been deemed proper to foresee and duly provide for some of the disturbing economic forces mentioned in the Report, they wonder why, in view of the very negligible part that preference is now considered to play in this matter so much importance was given by the Government of India to the question of entering into a 'reciprocal' trade agreement with the United Kingdom, particularly in view of the fact that the inadvisability of such a course of action was stressed on their attention by the various commercial organisations of the country at the time the Agreement was arrived at. As is pointed out in the latter paragraphs, India has not obtained any substantial advantage from the operation of the Trade Agreement, at least, not to the extent the United Kingdom has.

NOT SUFFICIENT INDICATION.

Apart from what has been stated in the previous paragraph, the Committee would draw attention to some further considerations that have to be noted in order to evaluate correctly the effects of the Ottawa Agreement. In the opinion of the Committee, the mere fact that India's export to the United Kingdom of certain commodities during the year 1933-34 records some improvement as compared with the previous years should not be regarded as an indication of the beneficial results of the preference granted by the United Kingdom to India, for, apart from the fact, such increases may be due to the general all round improvement in the world-trade position, the improvement in India's trade relations with the United Kingdom might be found to be effected at the cost of India's markets in other external centres. Or, even if there were no diversion of trade and a nett expansion had taken place, the expansion might be found to be due to Indian prices in the United Kingdom being much lower than the world parity. Further, the increase in the offtake of India's commodities by the United Kingdom might be found to have been possible because of the failure of crops in other countries which used in normal years to compete with India in the United Kingdom markets. It might again be found on scrutiny that the increase in the offtake of the United Kingdom of Indian goods has been due to an increase in the total demand for the commodity in the United Kingdom and the expansion of Indian export to the United Kingdom, both absolute and relative in proportion to the export in the previous years and to other countries, might be found to be accompanied by the expansion, either at an equal or a greater rate, of exports of other countries to the United Kingdom.

A perusal of the Report submitted by Dr. Meek leads the Committee to conclude that all these conditions have characterised India's export trade in certain commodities in the United Kingdom last year. The Committee would, at the outset, note that no improvement whatsoever, has been recorded in regard to certain commodities in respect of which the United Kingdom granted preferential treatment to India. This fact would serve to remove the wrong impression that one may have as to the 'sacrifice' that the United Kingdom was supposed to have made in order to benefit India's export-trade. The Committee of the Chamber do not, however, intend to give the impression that they have not taken into consideration the case of commodities of which an increase of exports to the United Kingdom, has occurred independently of these extraneous factors, and can quite justifiably be held due to the preference obtained from the United Kingdom, but the extent of expansion, and the proportion of the export trade in these commodities to the total trade is not sufficiently large to make the Committee feel much enthusiastic over the results of the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

Statistics of India's trade with the countries within the Empire as well as with non-Empire countries, in respect of certain principal commodities covered by the Ottawa Agreement, indicate that the effects of the Ottawa Agreement cannot be distinguished from those of other independent economic forces. While the Agreement should have given a stimulus to the export of these commodities to the United Kingdom or other Empire countries which have granted preferential treatment to India, non-Empire countries have not in many cases been any the less important market for our goods; as a matter of fact, the exports of certain Indian commodities to some of these countries have increased proportionately with the exports to the United Kingdom, the rate of increase in certain commodities being even much higher.

It was natural to expect that the percentage increase in the export to the United Kingdom of all the commodities would be considerably greater than their export to non-Empire countries, because of the preferential treatment that the United Kingdom has offered to India under the Agreement. But as the table shows this expectation has not been fulfilled. Many other countries, besides the United Kingdom, which have nothing to do with the Ottawa Agreement have increased their off-take of India's goods at a rate far greater than the United Kingdom and in some cases while the United Kingdom has taken less than before, other countries have taken much more. For instance, Germany has increased her off-take of coffee; Germany and Italy have taken more groundnuts; U. S. A. Canada and New Zealand have taken more of paraffin wax, and U. S. A. and France have taken more myrobalans than the United Kingdom. In the case of linseed and shellac only, the United Kingdom may be said to have been highest importer, though the advantages gained in respect of linseed cannot be ascribed, for reasons mentioned later on, entirely to the preferential treatment accorded by the United Kingdom, and those in the case of shellac cannot be adequately evaluated owing to the absence of figures regarding the import into the United Kingdom of the synthetic substitutes to shellac. The effects of the Ottawa Agreement, therefore, appear to be confused. The increased rate of India's export to the non-Empire countries, however, can only be ascribed to the increased demand for India's commodities. Hence the problem is to distinguish the effects of this general increase in world demand for India's goods from those of the Ottawa Agreement.

NO DEFINITE FINDINGS.

The Committee take this opportunity of referring to the theory propounded in the Report of the "Insurance Value" of the preference granted by the United Kingdom to Indian exports. The fact that the export of some of the commodities to the United Kingdom has not recorded any increase has been sought to be explained away by a statement that there had been no preference, Indian exports would have recorded a serious decline and that India has been able to retain her market in the United Kingdom only because of the preferential treatment received by her. It is rather difficult to state as to what would have happened in regard to the export of these commodities had no preference been granted by the United Kingdom to the Indian exports. While refraining from entering into a discussion of the intermediate character of this insurance value, on which the Report itself offers no definite findings, the Committee should like to point out that it was not this negative gain but a positive advantage that was in contemplation when the Agreement was originally entered into.

As regards the import trade, the Committee would point out, at the outset, that they do not agree with the observations made in the introductory note of Chapter II of the Report that "the growth or otherwise of the import of the articles on which India has granted preference is a matter of more direct importance to the United Kingdom and to her foreign competitors in the trade than to India" as if to imply that it is a matter of unconcern to India whether these articles enjoying preference are imported from the United Kingdom or not. Contrary to such a view, the Committee attach a very great importance to this question as, in their opinion, India should grant preference in the matter of her import trade only to those countries which can offer a reasonable "quid pro quo" by agreeing to take a sufficient quantity of Indian commodities; the eventual exclusion from the Indian market of goods from any other country can only be justified apart from other considerations by a compensatory increase in the export of Indian goods to the particular country enjoying preference.

U. K.'S GAINS DUE TO INDIA'S PREFERENCE.

Regarding India's imports from the United Kingdom, it is significant that India's off-take from the United Kingdom of certain commodities has recorded considerable expansion inspite of the fact, as stated in the Report, that the British manufacturers had to contend against two very serious difficulties, namely a comparative cheapness of the competitive non-British goods in the Indian market, and also the loss of the relative advantage of British goods due to the depreciation by America and Japan, two of the United Kingdom's chief competitors, of their respective currencies. The fact that the United Kingdom has been able to expand her market in India in spite of these handicaps is a sufficient indication of the very real advantage she has obtained as a result of the preferential treatment accorded to her by India.

The Committee would however, point out, that there is nothing to grudge this expansion of the imports from the United Kingdom at the expense of other countries, provided a commensurate reciprocal advantage is ensured to India: and in this connection they would reiterate, what they had already stated in the various memoranda which they submitted to the Government at the time of the negotiation and ratification of the Ottawa Agreement in 1932, that India can agree to provide a part of her market to the United Kingdom, and for that matter to any other country, only if she is assured that the discrimination thus made in favour of any particular country or group of countries, would be reciprocated by the expansion of the markets for Indian goods in these countries and would not result in the loss of any considerable markets for Indian goods in such countries as may be adversely affected by such preferential treatment.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Committee would reiterate that the justification or otherwise of the Ottawa Agreement can be tested only by its effects on the international trade relations of India, and its repercussions on the volume of India's export trade to countries other than the United Kingdom and the few colonies with which the Trade Agreement was contracted. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible, in the present unsettled condition of world trade to determine the extent of the loss of market for Indian goods in other countries resulting directly from the Ottawa Agreement. For, in the case of almost all the commodities, the figures reveal an absolute expansion of trade to all countries including the United Kingdom, though at varying rates, this expansion being in most cases due to the increase in the general demand from all the countries. It is rather difficult, for this reason, to speculate as to what extent the Indian export trade would have lost ground, had the general condition of world trade in 1933-34 remained as it had been in 1932-33. Further, an examination of this aspect of the question would be incomplete without any reference to the statistics of foreign trade of all the other countries, indicating both the countries of origin and the volume of goods imported therefrom. Without, however, going into the question in so much details, the Committee would point out that a perusal of the Report submitted by Dr. Meek and the facts and figures presented in the foregoing paragraphs, lead inevitably to the conclusion that the expansion of India's export trade to the United Kingdom which, by the way, has not been due solely to the operation of the Ottawa Agreement has been comparatively less in proportion than the percentage increase in the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of India. In the absence of complete statistics relating to India's trade relations with other countries, the Committee attach great importance to these factors in determining the benefits accruing from the Ottawa Agreement, and they are strongly of opinion that judged by this standard, the Ottawa Agreement has definitely proved a failure from the standpoint of India.

American Youths' Tour Round The World

Advancing International Understanding the Objective: Talks With Mahatma And Tagore

MADRAS, September 8.

A Round-the-World Good-will Debating Team, organised by the University of Washington, will be visiting India shortly.

The team consists of two Young American students, Mr. Robert K. Burns, a major student in Economics Class of 1933, and Mr. Lyle M. Spencer (Jr.), members of the American Forensic Fraternity.

The main object of the tour is to advance international understanding. Its members hope to contribute something towards better understanding between the American youth and those of foreign lands. Their dominent theme will be "Youth".

As a result of their debates and round-table discussions for the purpose of properly understanding the various important questions, in the many countries they visit, the members of the team hope—

(1) to stimulate a more serious consideration among the students they meet of the important problems troubling the world at the present time.

(2) to explain, as well as they can, what appears to be the current American Governmental view of national and international questions, and

(3) to learn what they can about the prevailing foreign attitude so that, when they return to the United States, they will be in a position to give a fairer and more rational interpretation of those attitudes, particularly to the American youth.

SPONSORS.

This project has been sponsored by the University of Washington and carries the affiliated sponsorship of the National Student Federation of America, the Student Y.M.C.A. of America, the United States Bureau of Education, the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Seattle and the Governments of the City of Seattle and the State of Washington.

The Washington Graduate Forensic Team has visited the Orient, Australia and New Zealand so far, and, after the Indian tour, which lasts for over a month, will proceed to South Africa, Asia Minor and Europe, before returning to the United States.

PARLEYS WITH MAHATMA AND TAGORE.

During their stay in India the American students hope to have discussions with Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.

The team arrives in Colombo on September 15, and proceeds directly to Madras, reaching there on September 17, where it will stay for two days.

The following are the dates on which the team will arrive at the respective cities in India:—

Calcutta September 20; Agra September 24; Benares September 27; Allahabad September 30; Cawnpur October 2; Lucknow October 3; Delhi October 5; Bombay October 12.—United Press.

"We Want Germans To Be Brave And Obedient"

Hitler's Exhortation To 60,000 Boys At Parade, And Calls Them 'Future Nazis'

(Special Cable.)

NUREMBERG, September 8.

Sixty thousand boys representing six million boys and girls belonging to the Nazi Youth Movement, paraded in Brown uniforms and field equipment before Herr Hitler who claimed that the movement was the biggest organisation in the world and impressed his hearers that they were future Nazis.

He exhorted them to maintain the fight and be obedient because "We want German people to be brave and obedient".

He added: "You must stand firm. We know gifts are never distributed in the world, and everything must be fought for and conquered." Hitler was surrounded by leaders of the Nazi movement, Blomberg, Herr Von Papen, Rudolf Hess, Neurath, Chief of the Staff, Lutze and Von Schirach, a Youth Leader. All wildly cheered.

SECURING EXPORTS & RAW MATERIALS

Why Germany Wants Her Colonies Back

NUREMBERG, Sept 8

"Germany needs Colonies for her raw materials and exports, but this is not a propitious moment to press her claims," declared handsome Rudolf Hess, the most popular hero of the Congress after Herr Hitler and one of the Reichsfuhrers most prominent supporters. He was addressing a meeting of the Nazi Foreign organisation. He added they would undertake nothing, but confidently await the day when colonies would be returned. Herr Hess indicated he was inclined to agree with the verdict of a "prominent Englishman" that the Colonies were a luxury nowadays. He declared that a positive propaganda campaign for the restoration of Colonies was apt to be misconstrued by Germany's critics.—Reuter's Special.

SAAR PLEBISCITE AND LEAGUE'S DECISION

GENEVA, Sept. 8.

In order to give voters of Saar a clear perception of the consequences of their acts the Council of the League of Nations decided to appoint a Committee of three to examine and make clear the consequences, political economic and financial, of the plebiscite relating to all the three possible results.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION BEGINS

RUGBY, Sept. 8.

Dr. Benes presided over the 81st session of the Council of the League of Nations which opened at Geneva yesterday. Business was formal.

Private conversations among the delegates to the Council also took place which according to press reports were supplementary to the recent enquiries made by the French, British and Italian Governments through their accredited representatives abroad towards the entry of the Soviet Union into the League.—B.O.W.

INSURANCE SCHEMES AND NEWSPAPERS

Reich Press President Orders Stoppage Of Subscriptions

BERLIN, Sept. 8.

All insurance schemes in connection with newspaper subscriptions must cease from January 1 next, according to an order issued by the President of the Reich Press Chamber, the only exception being a few Sunday papers and weeklies regarded as family journals.—Reuter.

CRICKETER KILLED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Dudley Pope, the Essex cricketer, has been killed in a car smash.

ATTEMPT ON Life Of STARHEMBURG

VIENNA, Sept. 8.

An attempt on the life of Prince Starhemburg was made to-night.

Shots fired at his house, Number Two Biberstrasse, from Number One opposite.

The Prince and the Heimwehr are searching both houses.

It is believed, the perpetrators are Communists who have recently been very active in the city.—Reuter.

HEIMWEHRMAN EXPLAINS

VIENNA, Sept. 9.

An explanation was now given that the shooting caused by a Heimwehrman accidentally discharging a rifle by knocking it against a wall, the shot happening to hit Prince Starhemberg's house. The Heimwehrman was so terrified of punishment that he did not disclose the fact.

All now is quiet.—Reuter.

I. L. O. QUESTIONNAIRE

Insurable Rights Of Migrant Workers

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Questionnaire just issued by the I. L. O. on the subject of maintenance of insurance rights of migrant workers sets forth a number of important points on which, governments of member —states are to be consulted in connection with the second discussion of the subject at the 19th session of the I. L. Conference to be held in 1935.

In almost all national scheme for compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, the right to benefit is conditioned as follows:—First of all the insured person must have completed a qualifying period and second, the validity of his contributions must have been maintained up to the happening of the event insured against. These essential features of national schemes are usually, in their application, extremely disadvantageous to workers, who leave a country in which they have been insured in order to seek employment in another. As a rule such a worker cannot retain the status of an insured person in the country which he has left, nor can he make good any claim against the institution, with which he was formerly insured. All the contributions which he has paid, or his employer has paid for him, to that institution are lost, even if he had completed the qualifying period and had been contributing for many years. A worker, who has been compulsorily insured and paid contributions in two or three countries for many years may thus find himself without any claim to old-age or invalidity benefit and may have to leave his widow and children without the right to pension.

The provisions made in certain national schemes to solve such difficulties connected with maintenance of (a) migrants' pension rights in course of acquisition, and (b) migrants' acquired pension rights have not proved very satisfactory, and experience has shown that only planned action on intesnational lines can adequately meet the needs of the situation. The Questionnaire has been issued by the I. L. O. with a view to elicit the views on the subject of the governments and the various other interests involved.

"MORRO CASTLE" CASUALTIES

Rescuers Tell Tragic Story Of American Liner Disaster

NEW YORK, Sept 8.

The latest casualty list in the "Morro Castle" disaster shows 425 saved, 60 dead, and 73 missing out of the total of 558.

STORY OF RESCUE

Harrowing story is told by the crew of the fishing boat "Doris" which rescued a woman and seven men of "Morro Castle," all of whom died before reaching the shore. The woman clung to a baby as she was hauled aboard but when she realised that the baby was dead she flung it back into the sea. Rescuers were greatly helped by a naval airman who flew over the scene and dipped whenever they sighted a survivor. One of the rescue boats reported that three sharks were seen amid the struggling survivors.

Most of the injured who were brought ashore New York were only suffering from cuts bruises and shock of immersion.

171 Bodies Recovered

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

"Morro Castle" has beached broadside on and is lying in heavy surf, still on fire.

Acting Captain Warms and a few others remained on board till heavy surf, still on fire.

The owners announce that 330 have been rescued out of the total of 558.

It is reported that 171 bodies hitherto have been recovered from the sea.—Reuter.

"CROSS ONLY HERE"

New Order For London Pedestrians

Walkers in London will probably soon find themselves using the streets under a new Ministry of Transport Order.

When a sufficient number of marked crossings has been provided in London the Minister may take further action to ensure that pedestrians shall use those places only.

Perhaps not all pedestrians in London know that at present they can be fined for "irregular crossing". If a pedestrian impedes traffic at a controlled crossing place when the traffic has the right of way he is liable to a fine of five shillings.

This regulation, which has been in force since the beginning of June, applies only to crossing places controlled by a police officer or by marked lines.

WHO WILL BEAR BULK OF LOSS?

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

"It is estimated in London that London and Liverpool underwriters will be called on to bear the bulk of loss in the blaze of the "Morro Castle".

The probable total insurances exceeds 700,000 sterling of which at least 500,000 sterling have been placed with Lloyds owing to the narrowness of the American market."—Reuter.

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Indian Students In Germany

Dr. TARAKNATH DAS REPLIES TO Mr KHANNA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been called to two articles based upon interviews given by Mr. M. S. Khanna, an Indian student, who recently returned to India from Germany, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 13-14, 1934. In these articles a wrong impression has been spread that Die Deutsche Akademie is a subsidised institution of the German Ministry of Propaganda; and "in his (Mr. Khanna's) opinion, some students had obtained these scholarships (presumably of Die Deutsche Akademie in German universities) by deliberate gratt and other methods of corruption....."

I wish to contradict, with all the emphasis I can command, the statement which bears reflection upon Die Deutsche Akademie and those Indian students who were worthy and fortunate enough to secure scholarships from India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie.

First of all, Die Deutsche Akademie is an all-German cultural organization engaged in various forms of cultural activities; and one of them is "cultural expansion of Germany." In this field, its activities are not different from the work carried on by other cultural organizations of other countries—such as the Royal Academy of Rome, French Academy, Paris; Action Francaise of Paris with its branches all over the world and the Rhodes Foundation of Oxford, etc.——. I may say without fear of contradiction that the prime source of income of this organization is not Government subsidy, but private contribution; although it may receive support from the German Government which must be interested in cultural expansion of Germany, which has special significance in the field of international relations. To further the work of cultural expansion of Germany, Die Deutsche Akademie is interestd in establishing cultural co-operation between Germany and other countries. I can state positively that as an institution, it does not interest itself in internal or external politics of Germany or any form of political propaganda.

I was the prime mover towards the founding of the India Section of Die Deutsche Akademie (which is known as India "Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie). I have worked for this institution and collaborated with the members of the Executive Committee for the last eight years. More than one hundred Indian students have been helped during the last few years by this institution, so that they could get proper facilities for higher education practical and theoretical—in Germany I have had the pleasure, as one of the members of the Committee on Selection of successful candidates to whom special stipends of the Die Deutsche Akademie have been offered to carefully examine the records and recommendations of every one of the applicants for scholarships. If the Indian public, and specially the Indian intellectual leaders, carefully examine the list of students who were awarded scholarships by Die Deutsche Akademie and their records as students in India and Germany, they will find that Mr. Khanna is absolutely wrong about his impression of "deliberate graft" and other methods applied to secure these scholarships. I challenge Mr. Khanna to give an instance to substantiate his charge.

For an academic year Mr. Khanna was awarded free tuition in the Technische Hochschule at Stuttgart at the recommendation of Die Deutsche Akademie. He will have to admit that this favour and other help that he received from Die Deutsche Akademie, was not secured by "deliberate graft and other methods of corruption," but only due to kindness and special consideration of the authorities of Die Deutsche Akademie and some educators. In this connection, I may say that "Mr. Khanna's scholarship was discontinued because his professors were not fully satisfied with his work and other reasons."

To be sure that Die Deutsche Akademie tries to keep in touch with its scholars from foreign lands; and if requested by the German Government to give some information regarding Indian students in Germany, it is bound to supply it. This is nothing peculiar. Indian university authorities supply information regarding certain class of students to the British Government at its request. Authorities in the universities of the Unted States are bound to give information about foreign students to the U. S. Department of Labour, if such information is requested. In various universities of the continent (Europe) and the United States, foreign political agitators are not wanted. If the German authorities look upon with suspicion regarding the activities of some Indian students, that is due to the fact that some Indian communists and nationalist politicians have in the past tried to carry on anti-British political organization among Indian students.

Let this be fully understood by the Indian public and leaders that no country will countenance activities against a friendly nation by students from foreign lands. It may lead to international difficulties. Realising this point, I, as an Honorary Member of Die Deutsche Akademie and a member of the Executive Committee of India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, made the definite proposal that no Indian student enjoying scholarship from India Institute should participate in any form of political agitation and that if any one of them violate this injunction his or her schlorship will be discontinued. Mr. Khanna may remember that in the First Convention of Indian Students in Germany, I used my influence to make the Federation of Indian Students' Clubs in Germany as a non-political organization. I believe in the necessity of enlightening the world regarding the truth about India; and I have done considerable work in three continents during the last thirty years. But after thirty years' experience I have come to the conclusion that this work or any kind of political agitation in foreign lands should not be entrusted to Indian students or with Indian students' organization abroad.

To be sure there is anti-Indian propaganda all over the world. It is also true that some Nazis think that they should do their best to please Great Britain; and they in their ignorance may think that anti-Indian propaganda in Germany will endear Germany to the British. They are in great delusion and they will be disappointed. But before blaming the German people or the Nazi Party alone for anti-Indian propaganda in Germany, Mr. Khanna and some of the Indian nationalist political leaders who are furiously against the German people, should remember that the German people, German Government and German business-men who are interested in co-operation with India, have nothing to gain by anti-Indian agitation, because such an activity would rouse hatred of the German people among Indians. Has it ever occurred to these Indian patriots who are too anxious to denounce the German people for anti-Indian propaganda in Germany that there may be some other powerful interests, working to bring about distrust between the German and Indian peoples? Do they not know that foreign papers are often subsidised to bring about international discord?

In this connection I wish to draw the attention of the Indian public and statesmen to the article entitled "Indian Students in the Continent", supposedly written by "an Indian from Europe", published in "Review of India," and also the reply given by the editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta in an article entitled "Making Mountain of a Mole-Hill," published in this nationalist daily of June 8, 1934. There are powerful influences working to undermine the work for cultural co-operation between India and other progressive countries. I am afraid that Mr. Khanna and others, who are seeking cheap notoriety about their great political work in foreign lands, are unconsciously playing into the hands of India's enemies who are anxious to keep India isolated politically, economically and culturally. Let there be no mistake of the fact that there are powerful influences at work to bring about cultural isolation of India. Indian patriots must not make it easy for India's enemies who wish to keep India isolated.

In conclusion, I wish to appeal to all Indian students, attending foreign universities to be very careful in their personal behaviour and activities. They cannot accomplish much towards India's political liberation, by carrying on cheap propaganda; but such actions will ultimately make it easy for the British authorities to inaugurate measures restricting issuance of passports to deserving Indian students wishing to carry

(Continued on page 9.)

BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM

(Continued from Page 6)

of the Soviet writers—Stalin. The text is read, followed by applause and cheers: "Long Live Comrade Stalin;"

On Aug. 19, Marshak, the children's poet, reported on children's literature. Ukrainian literature was also discussed. A group of Young Pioneers appeared, authors of a collective book on Pioneer life, "The Camp of the Snub-Nosed." The book has been praised by Gorki. One of them, a girl, of about 14, spoke to the writers. She told them what the children expect of them.

Writers and Workers

At the evening session of the 19th there were reports on White Russian and Tartar literature. Professor Otto Schmidt, Artic explorer talked, recalling incidents of life in the Artic camp, showing the great role books played in raising the morale of the Chelyuskin crew. Delegations from the Stalin Auto-Plant, the Trekhgorknaya Textile Mill and the Central Aero Hydrodynamic Institute, who greet the congress, are an example of the close ties existing between Soviet writers and the workers.

One after another the children came in quietly and sat down at the back of the hall. High on the platform sat Maxim Gorki. They stared at him trying to get as full an impression of his face possible. They did not think they would see him nearer. Gorki noticed the movement at the end of the hall. He leaned towards a neighbour asking, "Is it Pioneers?" "Yes. That's the group of youngsters who wrote 'The Camp of the Snub-Nosed.'"

Gorki made a request. Soon the Pioneers were filling into places near the platform. They were seeing Gorki near. He asked that the session adjourn for a few minutes. So they met: the oldest and the youngest Soviet writers.

But the Congress had to go on with its work. Gorki sent the children back to their seats, but invited them to call on him later in the day. They went and had a chat with the great writer, who talked with them in such a simple manner that they were soon at ease with him. They read their poems to him. And he told them about his childhood, how dull and difficult it was. "Fifty years ago it was . . . . Almost everybody then was an enemy of children: the policeman, the courtyard keeper, the boss. . . even parents were sometimes enemies. And you! Look how many friends you have. Something wonderful may come of you in the future, because you're good folks! But look here, don't turn your noses up. . . " "We can't help that," they cried in chorus, "all of us are snub-nosed."

Greetings To Stalin

The Congress also sent greetings to Comrade Stalin, it is as follows:—

Dear Joseph Vissarionovich!

We, representatives of literature in the Soviet Union, have gathered together to-day at our first All-Union Congress.

Words are our weapons. This weapon we give to the arsenal of the struggle of the working class. We want to create an art which will train builders of Socialism, to place courage and assurance in the hearts of millions, serving them with joy and transforming them into real heirs of all world culture.

We will struggle to make our art a true and sharp weapon in the hands of the working class at home and abroad. We will stand sentinel to the cause of revolutionary literature throughout the world.

This historical day of ours we begin with greeting to you, dear Joseph Vissarionovich, our teacher and friend. To you, the best pupil of Lenin, the faithful and stoical perpetuator of his cause, we should like to say the finest words which exist in the languages of the Union. Your name has become a symbol of greatness, simplicity, strength and steadfastness, combined in one unified whole, which characterizes the type and character of a Bolshevik.

Dear and our own Joseph Vissarionovich, accept our greetings full of love and respect to you, as to a Bolshevik and, a man who with genius-like foresight is leading the Communist Party and the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. and of the whole world to the last and final victory.

Long live the class from which you sprung, and the Party which reared you for the happiness of the toilers of the whole world.

WHY OVERSEAS OFFICERS?

Interesting Debate In Ceylon State Council

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

In the State Council a great deal of criticism was levelled at the Financial Secretary's suggestion that the post of Commissioner of Income-Tax and that of an Assistant Commissioner be filled with overseas officers on a three-year contract.

The Financial Secretary pointed out that the reason for this recommendation was that the department would shortly be faced with a very difficult task when the income-tax exemption limit would be lowered to cover incomes of Rs. 2,400 and over.

NEW OFFICER ON 3 YEARS AGREEMENT.

It was, therefore, considered desirable, to retain at the head of the department an officer, who has had experience of income-tax work for a longer time than any Ceylonese. Therefore, he said that the proposal was to appoint to the post of Income-Tax Commissioner, on a three-year agreement, Mr. Doulton the Acting-Commissioner.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Minister of Agriculture, led the opposition. He said that it was an attempt to pass over the claims of a Ceylonese officer now in the Department.—United Press.

BUNDELKHAND AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

An Appeal For Funds From Jhansi

Pt. R. V. Dhulekar, President, Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College Committee, Jhansi, has issued the following appeal for funds:—

"This institution is the first of its kind in Bundelkhand and Central India. It has been started with the sole intention of imparting education in Ayurved, on up to date scientific lines. Surgery also forms part of studies, the idea being to turn out full-fledged Ayurvedic doctors. At present the Ayurvedic Vaids do not get any practical training, and so they have largely to depend on their bookish knowledge. This defect is removed in this institution, by attaching a hospital with a free dispensary and medical and surgical wards for indoor patients. There will also be a maternity section, where students can have experience in labour cases. Comparative study of both Eastern and Western systems of medicine will be a special feature of this College.

A large piece of land sufficient to accommodate the various College buildings, dissection rooms, hospital, boarding houses, laboratories, etc., has been acquired near the Government Intermediate College on the Gwalior Road. Buildings are under construction. College classes were begun on the 16th July 1934. For the convenience of the intending students this year admissions will take place up to 15th October.

Jhansi is a central place, and Indian States of Central India and Bundelkhand can take advantage of Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College by patronising it. They can send students for training and employ them in their States. The institution has supplied a great need of the country, and I fervently appeal to all benevolent persons, and rulers of Indian States in Bundelkhand and Central India to help the institution with funds and students.

"A sum of rupees seven lakhs is necessary to complete the scheme of the College, and I believe if all would give a helping hand it is not difficult to collect the amount within a year."

PANDEMONIUM ON FOOTBALL GROUND

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Sept 8.

The cancellation of the "All-India Oglivie Football Cup Tournament" has been occasioned by the row that took place on the playing ground when the Islamya College, Lahore was playing against the Idahga Union, Ajmer.

The mutinous roaring of the supporters of the opposing teams came to a head, when the two opponent players were suddenly engaged in a scuffle. The field soon swarmed with excited people. It was some time before a small force of police could calm the pandemonium.

MADRAS GOVT.'S 'NO' TO MYSORE?

Entire Royalty Of Rs. 60,000 Not To Be Dispensed With

BANGALORE, Sept. 8.

The proposals for settling the question of the royalty, which the Mysore Durbar are now paying to the Madras Government, in respect of the generation of electric power from the Cauvery waters at Sivasamudram, will come up for discussion at the Conference of the representatives of the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar on October 1 and the succeeding days to discuss the Tungabadra Irrigation Project.

The Mysore Durbar are now paying about Rs. 60,000 and odd every year as royalty to the Madras Government.

During the recent visit to Ootacamund, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, made certain proposals in this connection, which are now under the consideration of the Madras Government. Mysore has been putting up a strong case for the entire abolition of this royalty and the view of the Madras Government seems to be that though there is some scope for revision, the entire royalty cannot be dispensed with.—United Press.

VOLUNTEERS' TRAINING CLASS

(Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee.):—

A Volunteers' Training Class will be opened by Mr. Nagindas T. Master in "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.). The classes will be held in Ram Baug, C. P. Tank. All those who have been admitted as medically fit on Sunday are resumed to be present punctually at Ram Baug at the time specified.

Band Parade In Fort

A Band Parade of the Volunteers of the Congress Reception Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhagwandas Bhuvan, Mint Road, Fort. The G.O.C. will inspect the troops on the occasion.

Route March On Wednesday

There will be a 'Route March" of Volunteers under training in the various camps on Wednesday, the 12th instant. The march will begin at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) from

CONGRESS AND AWARD

All-India Move To Secure Rejection

At a meeting of the members of several Associations in Bombay holding Anti-Communal Award views held at the Tilak Hall Sardar Griha Bombay, under the presidency of Dr M B Velkar the following resolutions were passed:—

That in order to focus public opinion in the counry against the Anti-National and undemocratic character of the so-called communal Award and to secure its rejection by the next session of the Indian National Congress an All India Anti-Communal Award Conference be held in Bombay on the eve of the Session of the Congress in October next, that the members present do form themselves into the Reception Committee with power to add and that the fee for membership of the Reception Committee be Rs. 5 per member and for Delegates Re. 1 per delegate.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

That the following members do form a Provisional Committee to enroll members for the Reception Committee and that another meeting of the Reception Committee be called to elect Chairman and other Office Bearers when one hundred members of the Reception Committee are enrolled:—

Chairman: Dr. M. B. Velkar.

Jt. Secretaries: Messrs. Dwarka das Sunderdas Solicitor R N Mandlik M C Pandya, Solicitor, Pandit Vijayashankar and Dr. N D Savarkar.

Treasurer: Mr. P. M. Bhagvat.

(Continued from Col. 7).

count of the somewhat compromising utterances of Mahatma Gandhi at the Round Table Conference, it has become necessary for the Congress to make its position crystal clear, and I would beg the Congress leaders, therefore, to take a strong line on this question in order to save the reputation of the Congress and not cave in under the belief that the Mahatma desires to purchase federation at any price.

Congress Can't Disown States People ..

Define Their Status In Constituent Assembly

(BY A. V. PATWARDHAN.)

I am painfully surprised to find that the very simple questions that I asked of the leaders of the Congress in regard to the position of the Indian States' people in the Constituent Assembly have yet received no reply from those who are in a position to speak for the Congress. My questions are very simple:

1. Will the representatives of the States' people find a place in the Constituent Assembly in the same way as those of the British Indian people or not?

2. Will they enjoy the same rights and perform the same functions as their counterparts in British India, or will an inferior status be assigned to them?

3. That is to say, will the representatives of the States' people be the sole spokesmen of the States, as the representatives of the British Indian people will be the sole spokesmen of British India, in drafting the future constitution of India, and will an all India federation be accepted, only if the spokesmen on both sides agree as to the terms and conditions of federation, or is it the intention of the Congress to impose upon the States' people a constitution which the British Indian people think good for them?

POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE

4. Assuming that the spokesmen of the two halves of India agree to a federal union of a certain type, then will the people in both of them make a united effort to get the Governments in both accept the constitution formulated by the Constituent Assembly, or will the British Indian people concern themselves only with the British Indian Government, leaving the States' people to tackle the States' Governments?

5. If it be decided that in obtaining the consent of the States' Governments the British Indian people shall take no active part, in obedience to the principle of non-interference, will they impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinance and refuse all help from the States' people in obtaining the consent of the British Indian Government, or will the Congress pursue a policy of non-interference by British Indians in the Indian States and of interference by the States' people in British India?

To such questions it should be easy to give answers straightaway, and I have no doubt that, before the publication of the Gandhi-Kelkar correspondence, ninety-nine Congress leaders out of a hundred would have said, without a moment's hesitation and without any mental reservation, that the Congress position is represented by the answer suggested in the first part of the above questions in each case. It could not possibly be otherwise.

SERIOUS MISGIVINGS.

Mahatma Gandhi's repiy to Mr. Kelkar, however, has aroused serious misigvings in the minds of some Congressmen, whose one aim in the whole of their public life is to harmonise loyalty to principle with loyalty to the Mahatma. To such politicians I wish to show that, happily, in this matter loyalty to principle is not disloyalty to the Mahatma, if the Mahatma's position is correctly understood. This position is correctly understood. This position was explained by the Mahatma himself immediately after the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin pact on March 5, 1931. The first point he emphasised in the statement that he issued on his occasion, concering the Indian States is that the Congress cannot confine its activities solely to British India and it cannot disown the States' people. Let me quote his very words:

WHAT MAHATMA SAID

"The Congress represents or endeavours to represent the whole of the people of India which recognises no distinction between those who reside in British India or in Indian States." If there are any, therefore, in the Congress ranks who think that in Mahatma Gandhi's opinion, he British Indian people have no legal or moral right to intervene in the States' affairs, the sentence quoted above should be enough to disabuse their minds of this notion. The Congress, in fact, according to the Mahatma's own words, cannot recognise any distinction between British India and Indian India. It represents both of them in an equal measure, and it cannot carry on its constitutional fight in British India alone, leaving the States' people to shift for themselves, without laying itself open to the charge that the Congress is a sectional and not a national body

IS IT CONCEIVABLE?

For fear of the Congress being considered a communal organisation, Mahatma Gandhi does not even oppose the communal award to which he is on principle opposed merely because a section of the community is in favour of it. Is it possible then to conceive that a man whose sole addiction is to Truth, but who can yet so far depart from principle as to refrain from opposition even to a wrong decision, in order merely to maintain, obviously and demonstrably, the national character of the Congress, will, by restricting the Congress fight for freedom to British India, ever agree to render the Congress equally obviously and demonstrably, a sectional organisation? No. I think the Mahatma is equally solicitous of achieving the political liberation of British Indians and the Indian States' people and the "Purna Swaraj" as contemplated by the Congress creed means to him complete political freedom for both parts of India, for winning which the people in both must make a conjoint effort.

NO EXCLUSION OF STATES.

From this it follows that Mahatma Gandhi cannot possibly exclude the States' people from the Constituent Assembly designed for the purpose of implementing the principle of self-determination and fill it with British Indians alone. When the very object of setting up the Assembly is to ascertain what kind of constitution the people want, how can the Congress consult merely British Indian people and take the opinion of the States from their rulers? Self-determination for British Indians and other-determination for the States' people? This is an impossible position for Mahatma Gandhi to take up. Congress leaders need have no misgivings on this question. The misgivings that they do entertain arise, I know, from the fact that at the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi spoke of the States' people's election and fundamental rights as if those were matters which the rulers might concede or withhold as they pleased. But the States' people would insist upon them as essential conditions of federation, and because the rulers would never agree to them, federation itself would be off.

BASELESS CONJECTURE.

Congress leaders seem to think that the Mahatma wants federation at all costs and would sacrifice the States' people, if this is necessary in order to bring about some sort of federation. This also is quite a baseless conjecture, judging of his attitude from his statement referred to above. In this statement he said: "Undiluted autocracy, however, benevolent it may be, and an almost undiluted democracy are an incompatible mixture, bound to result in an explosion." This shows that he wants a federation but federation on proper terms. The proper terms, accoding to him, are not only that the States should adopt democratic practices in federal matters, but that they should be democratic even in internal affairs. Here he goes very far—in fact farther than some States' people do. He warned the rulers in plain terms in this statement when he said that it was necessary for the rulers "not to take up an uncompromising attitude and impatiently refuse to listen to an appeal from or on behalf of the would-be partner. If they refused any such appeal they would make the position of the Congress untenable and even most awkward.

SAVE REPUTATION OF CONGRESS.

By their obduracy the rulers have already rendered the Congress position utterly impossible. The National Congress will be driven, if the Princes maintain their present attitude of callous disregard to the minimum demands of their subjects, as they are certain to do, to put the federal plan on one side and concern itself with constitutional reconstruction of British India alone taking up the question of reform in the Indian States as a separate issue later on. Otherwise the Congress will be claiming the right to self-determination in British India and surrendering it in the Indian States, if the Constituent Assembly were to consist only of British Indians and not of the States' people as well. This would be not only a "most awkward" position for the Congress to be in but a position wholly opposed to its basic principles. Yet, on ac-

(Continued in column 5.)

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

on higher studies in German, American and other foreign universities."

Germany is passing through a revolution; and many unhappy incidents have happened in this country, which will not be supported by outsiders and even by many patriotic Germans who are to-day victims of absurd racial hatred and fanatical party politics. Indian students who wish to go to Germany for higher studies and learn all that is best in German culture will have to keep themselves aloof from Germany's internal affairs. If they cannot do that, I advise them not to go to Germany. Germany, like all other foreign countries, does not welcome those foreigners who wish to enjoy hospitality of its educational institutions and at the same time wish to carry on anti-German propaganda. Simple decency demands that those Indians who wish to carry on anti-German propaganda, should not accept any form of help from German institutions.

During the last six years Die Deutsche Akademie has spent at least 75,000 marks in helping Indian students so that they will be able to help the Indian people to increase their national efficiency. I am convinced that for the furtherance of Indo-German cultural co-operation, the authorities of Die Deutsche Akademie will continue to carry on its activities to the best of its ability. It is to be hoped that Indian cultural leaders will not follow a short-sighted policy which may hurt the cause of Indo-German cultural co-operation. I am not a Nazi, not am I a believer in any form of dictatorship I am opposed to racial, religious and political persecution in any form. Yet at the same time I earnestly request the Indian public to strengthen the work of cultural co-operation with all nations which are ruled by dictators—Russia, Italy, Germany, etc.—and also those which have democratic institutions-Great Britain France the United States, Czechoslavokia, etc.—All acivities involving cultural co-operation should be conducted soberly; and one must not be too hasty to alienate cultural co-operation of a great nation like Germany. The world is passing through very difficult times. We require patience and sustained energy to carry on constructive work of any value,—Yours, etc.,

TARAKNATH DAS.
New York, Aug. 11.

Supersession Of Kumta Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The 'Kanarite' whose letter regarding the supersession of the Kumta Municipality was published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 30th ultimo, has either purposely distorted the facts or is really ill-informed. He states that the Collector suspended the newly revised house-tax assessment list on the representation of 'a certain individual.' It is totally baseless. The fact is that last year when the Municipality carried out the revision of the house-tax through a sub-committee of the members in power a large number of rate-payers, of whom I am one who would have been disqualified as voters if the said assessment list had come into force appealed against it to the Municipality but our appeals were rejected without any grounds being given. A public meeting of nearly six hundred rate-payers was then held to protest against the unjust assessment and a deputation elected by the meeting waited upon the Collector to represent their grievance. A report of this meeting was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" at that time. Petitions were sent to the Commissioner, C. D., and the Minister for Local Self-Government requesting them to intervene. The member of the Legislative Council for Kenara also put a question in the Council at that time drawing the attention of the Government to this grievance. when the Government asked for time to reply to this query. When there was so much agitation in the matter, the Collector had to inquire when it was discovered that the assessment list which was prepared by the party in power lowered by an anna or so the tax payable by nearly three hundred people to below annas eight which is the qualifying tax of a voter and increased arbitrarily the tax on even smaller houses payable by others (evidently belonging to the party in power) so as to qualify the latter as voters. So it will be seen that not simply a single individual but a very large number of people did suffer from, and complained of, unfairness and injustice at the hands of the Municipality. When such flagrant injustice was done the Collector had to suspend the assessment and order the Municipality to appoint an independent officer to revise the house-tax list on a proper and fair basis. This order of the Collector was up-held by the Commissioner and approved by Government as can be seen from the reply given to our M. L. C.'s question in the Council last year. The party in power maintained that it had carried out the assessment according to law and that the Collector had no power to set it aside under section 174. Though the recovery of house-tax, according to the revised list, was prohibited by the Collector, the Municipality persistently recovered it according to the same and prepared the new voters' list on the basis of this suspended assessment and published it in May last. The voters who were disqualified and whose names were omitted from the list complained to the General Board and the Collector. The President summarily rejected the objection applications of the aggrieved voters on his own authority though it was the power of the General Board to do so. But the Collector finding on an inquiry, that the grievance was true ordered the Municipality not to publish the revised list and reported the matter to the Commissioner and at his advice served the municipality with a notice to show cause why it should not be superseded for its persistent refusal to set matters right. The President, however, did not even place this notice before the General Board for their consideration though some members made a written request to him to this effect When the clique in power acted in such an arbitrarily unjust and high-handed manner, it is not fair to blame Government for the step it has taken regrettable as it is. From the above one can easily see that none but the so-called public-spirited and less subservient' party in power is responsible for this humiliating situation. It cannot be gainsaid that the Government has acted very patiently in this matter and when it failed to bring the obstinate Municipality to its senses, it had to resort to this drastic step in the interest of a large number of voters for whose rights the clique in power had not the fairness to show any regard.—Yours, etc.,

A RATEPAYER
Kumta, Sept. 2.

I. T. F. & British Ranks

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With public interest arcused in matters military, due to the recent discussion on the Army Bill, it may not be considered inappropriate to point out an anomaly, in respect of the I.T.F.

The Urban Infantry, as is well-known, is composed of the I.T.F. and the U.T.C. The former is confined to the so-called non-military and advanced classes, while the latter is connected with collegians only.

The I.T.F. is so trained as to be useful as a reserve force, in case of emergencies, after the completion of their training. The U.T.C. training has no such end in view. In practice, also, persons from the I.T.F. only, and not from the U.T.C., are taken up in the regular army. This proves, if any proof were needed, that the I.T.F. training is generally of a higher standard than that of the U.T.C. But with all this, the I.T.F. gets only Indian ranks, while the U.T.C. enjoy British ranks.

The removal of this anomaly cannot be too strongly urged. One expected the I.T.F. Advisory Committee to take up this matter. But so far they do not seem to have done anything. It is said that, in May last, at the inspection of the I.T.F. in Bombay, H. E. the Governor wanted to know why the U.T.C. people did not join the I.T.F., and if my information is correct, His Excellency was then and there informed of the inferior status and rank attaching to the I.T.F. It is to be hoped that being the first honorary Colonel of the Force His Excellency, will exert himself in securing for the Unit under him, British ranks at an early date. The financial difficulty need not stand in the way, if merely honorary British ranks are granted to begin with. There are other directions also, in which an advance over present conditions is called for. But these cannot be mentioned here for want of space.—Yours, etc.

"DEFENCE"

Sarda Act And Mr. Sastri

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Rajagopalachari requesting Hindu members of the Assembly to communicate to him their views on the principles of Mr. Ranga Iyer's Temple-Entry Bill, Raja Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar, M.L.A., writes as follows in the course of a letter, which is published in the "Indian Social Reformer" of the 4th ult.:—

Even such an ardent reformer like our distinguished countryman, the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri declared the other day in Kumbakonam that the Sarda Act was a hasty peace (sic) of ill-considered legislation or something to that effect.

May I enquire if Mr. Sastri has been correctly reported? If not, what—I wonder—did he actually say?

I had sent the above query to the "Servant of India," as the likeliest quarter from which to obtain the information, a good number of days ago; but as it has neither published my letter nor taken any proper steps on it to my knowledge yet, I have been obliged to send it to you.—Yours, etc.,

"A SURPRISED READER."
Karwar, Sept. 3.

Amalgamation Of Santa-Cruz With Bandra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with surprise the representation of the Santa-Cruz Residents' Association to the Collector. It states that the N. A. C. has a surplus of one lakh of rupees which will be disposed of by the favoured Bandra Municipality. It will be interesting to know in whose treasury this amount is kept? If a reference is made to the Government Report on Municipal Administration for 1932-33 it will be seen that the closing balance of the N.A.C. was only Rs. 1,980. If a further reference is made to the current budget of the N.A.C. it will show an opening balance of Rs. 100 and a closing balance of still less an amount. The Bandra Municipality with all its imaginary faults has a revenue of over 6 lakhs and has made Bandra more beautiful than any other suburb in Salsette. An evening paper some days ago stated that Bandra's indebtedness was a lakh and half rupees. It a reference is made to the Government report mentioned above it will show only a debt of Rs. 52,000/ whereas Vile-Parle with a small revenue of Rs 91,000 has a debt of Rs. 49,000. I do not wish to sing the praises of Bandra nor to say anything against either Santa-Cruz or any other body. All I would like to remark from what the people of Bandra say is that they are not very anxious to join with Santa-Cruz but as the largest local body in the suburbs it is their duty to look after the smaller bodies and look to the improvement of the suburbs as it has done for Bandra.—Yours, etc.,

A VOICE FROM THE SUBURBS

B. P. C. C. Resolution And Ganpati Festivals

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

It is a little unpleasant duty to perform with all due respect to the leading members of the B.P.C.C. that their attention is drawn herein to the disciplinary measure I suggest here below.

During the year 1931, a vigorous propaganda was carried on in this city by the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the B.P.C.C. with a view to removing all sorts of disabilities which our class Hindus have unjustly imposed upon our Harijan brothers in the name of religion and God. A Congress Harijan Mela was organised effectively to supplement the activities of this Committee and an appeal was issued to the public in general and the Ganesh Utsav Mandals in particular requesting them to welcome this 'Mela' with equality of status that they offered to others. This campaign did not end merely here but just before the then Ganpati Festivals, the following resolution moved by myself and seconded by Sjt. P. R. Lele was adopted by the overwhelming majority of the B.P.C.C. and was also given effect to not only by the members of the B.P.C.C. but also by other well-known speakers of the nationalist point of view:—

"Resolved that no member of the B.P.C.C. shall participate in the programmes arranged by the Ganpati Utsav Mandals or assist them in any other way though called for at such places where the so called "untouchable" brothers are not given equal treatment.

"The District and Taluka Congress Committees also be informed similarly."

I do believe that it will really be a better service to the cause of these down-trodden brothers to act up to this resolution than by seizing a few opportunities of speech-making before the Ganpati festivals of some orthodox high class Hindus. They need, in my humble opinion, no advice but a determined disciplinary action on the part of all Nationalists. And if the hearts of these orthodox Hindus are incapable of the least change even after a full year hurricane campaign of Mahatma Gandhi throughout the length and breadth of this unfortunate country to stamp out the blot of untouchability on Hindu religion, mere words of the speakers will only fall flat open them.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. DIGHE.
Dadar, Sept. 5.

Ajmer's Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The supersession of the Ajmer Municipal Committee is an accomplished fact. The local administration's Notification No. 94/141-C.C./33 dated 28th July 1934 sealed the fate of the elected committee for three years and brought into being a new nominated Committee.

The birth of this new nominated committee has proved portentous. Within a month of its existence it had to face the wrath of Heaven which but for timely intervention of a member of the old committee would have resulted in unprecedented consequences. The overflow of the Foysagar and Anasagar lakes caused much anxiety, inconvenience and loss by flooding the Kaisarbagh and the Nagra areas. It was due not so much to the lack of knowledge of the local condition on the part of the members as to the light-heartedness with which the warning given by a surviving member of the old committee about the impending flood three days before its occurrence was treated. The newly-created City Fathers would not see the inference drawn from the weather reports nor would follow the precautions taken last year by the superseded committee a month before the rains to avert unforseen mishaps. For this we had to pay the penalty and the inevitable happened. There was a heavy down-pour followed by the rise of water and flood. The young Commissioner and Mr. Bennet, a remnant of the old committee, the energetic Executive Officer, and a few philanthropic citizens were on the spot helping the distressed and attempting to prevent disaster. The name of Seth Bhag Chand Soni, a millionaire, deserves mention. He placed all his buildings, motor cars, motor lorries and other resources at the disposal of the Commissioner for the relief of the sufferers and himself went out with a party of friends to the affected area at great personal risk and sacrifice to render all possible assistance.

The cause of the flood is now known to every body. The outlets of the Foysagar lake diverting the water into different channels had remained closed. The blunder was only realised after the situation had passed out of hand. A downpour of a few hours more would have swamped the whole of the Kalabagh and the Nagra and made thousands homeless. This is the first experience of the capacity of the members of the Committee. The nominated committee has proved itself as incapable of discharging the public duties as the old committee had proved. The public of Ajmer has been having a practical experience of the adage with a little alteration "from King stork to King log."—Yours, etc.,

A. R. KHAN.
Ajmer, Sept. 7.

Need For Maternity Hospital In Junnar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a pressing need for a maternity hospital for the women of Junnar and the surrounding villages.

It has been decided by the village uplift committee to open a maternity hospital and all are requested to help in this great undertaking to make this proposed hospital the finest of its kind in the Poona District. We want to make it worthy of the people of Junnar, a place where all our women can be accommodated.

To do this we want the hearty co-operation and help of all the citizens of the town of Junnar and of all who are interested in Junnar. Nothing but the best will satisfy any of us.

We want to keep pace with the rest of India in our endeavours to improve the status of our district.—Yours, etc.,

JESSIE JUNNAR.
VASUDEO HARI TANNU JUNNAR.
JESSIE FERGUSON JUNNAR.
Junnar, Sept. 1.

Postal Charges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Can anyone say that India is richer than England and can afford to pay a higher rate of postage on letters to England than people in England pay on letters to India?

Perhaps this anomaly has not been observed by our representatives in the Assembly otherwise they would have tried their best to stop this ere now.

Letters from England pay only 1½d while letters from India pay 2½ annas which is equal to nearly three pence. Should this injustice be allowed to continue any longer!

The same is the case in the rate of book posts. Book posts from England pay only ½ penny. While those from India to England pay 3/4 annas which is nearly equal to one penny.

I hope our representatives in the Assembly will take up this matter in next session.—Yours, etc.,

A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Our Baroda Letter

BARODA BUSY WITH CRICKET ACTIVITIES

Spectacular Game In Local Matches

(From Our Crorespondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 3.

At Kothi Cricket ground Baroda Police Team played a match with the Shivaji Cricket Club of Amod. The fixture of one day resulted in the victory of the local police team. At the end of the play, it was a pleasant sight to see the well-known cricketer, Richards spectacular game, who thrilled the spectators by scoring 75 runs in about 20 minutes.

AMOD TEAM'S POOR DISPLAY.

The Amod Team batting first contributed 84 in their 1st innings. Richard Jalaludin and Shermohmadkhan scoring 22, 15 and 20 each. Mr S. S. Joshi took 2 wickets for 5 runs and Mr. Harkant Desai captured 5 wickets for 29 runs. The Police team got 151 runs for eight wickets in 1st innings; Joshi Ambegaokar and Harkant contributed 28, 29 and 42 each. The Amod team in their second venture scored 102 runs for five wickets, Richards alone contributing 75 runs. Thus the Police team won the game on the result of the first innings.

Baroda is buzzing with cricket activities. A large crowd was present at the Kothi Grounds yesterday, when an interesting match was played between the Police Team and the Baroda College eleven in a two days' fixture.

COLLEGE TEAM AT WICKETS FOR WHOLE DAY.

Batting first the College XI kept themselves at the wickets for practically the whole day to get a score of 241 runs. The partnership of Pandit and Jagdale yielded 88 runs, of which the latter contributed 67. Jagdale's innings were of a spectacular ones and include 2 sixers and 4 boundaries. The association of Prince Udesingh with Pandit also proved equally luerative, they having added another 76 runs, bringing the total to 164. Udesingh's display was a merry one for his 51 which included 8 boundaries. Pandit occupied the wickets for over three hours and contrivuted 43 in slow and steady style. After tea time the police bowlers found their length, and the last five wickets were captured for 36 runs. The police team played for about 30 minutes before the stumps were drawn for the day, losing 2 of its wickets for 27 runs.

Resuming their play to-day, the Police Team were all out for 155 runs. The College, at tea time scored 66 for 4 wickets.

When the play was resumed yesterday afternoon between the Police Team and the College XI, the latter added 129 runs to their ovenight total and scored in all 156 of which Navi Contributed 41 and Pardeshi 28. Udaisingh took 3 wickets for 34 and Pandit 4 wickets for 62.

MATCH ENDED IN DRAW.

The College in their second innings collected 66 runs for loss of seven wickets when they declared the innings closed. Prince Khanderao contributed 18 while Pandit 20. The Police began their play with 152 runs to win the match but they collected 47 runs for 4 wickets when the time was over. Thus the match ended in a draw in favour of the Baroda College XI.

NEGORE MUSLIMS PERTURBED

Barracks To Be Built In Place Of Tombs?

JODHPUR, Sept. 8.

News received from Negore indicates that great sensation has prevailed among the Muslim subjects of the place over a dispute regarding their tombs which have been acquired by the State authorities with a view to construct barracks for local policemen.

It is further alleged that they have submitted their application to His Highness, Jodhpur, protest ing against this action.—United Press.

PRODUCTION OF FISH OIL

Madras Govt. Appoints Bio-Chemist To Carry On Experiments

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

The Government of Madras have, it is understood, decided to appoint a bio-chemist to carry on experiments at the Tannur research section on the West Coast in manufacturing on a large scale manure, food, oil and other allied products from fish caught in the sea.

It seems to be their intention to place the results of the experiments at the disposal of the public, so that the public may be able to start industries of their own. It is hoped that the experiments will lead to the production of fish oil on a commercial basis, so that it can be put in the market.—United Press.

LECTURES ON AVIATION

British Airman's Madras Programme

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Sir Allan Cobham, British Airman, is expected to arrive in Madras on January 30, next with his Air Display Squadron of about a dozen aircraft. He will stay in Madras for 3 days and then proceed to various important towns in the presidency devoting altogether about six weeks for the presidency.

During his visit to these centres, he will give display in acrobatics and skill-flying.

He will also give talks from air on aviation and his experiences during his several flights.—United Press.

CEYLON TO BOYCOTT U. K. GOODS

Protest Against Importation Of Textile Quotas

COLOMBO, Sept. 8.

At a meeting of the Quotas Protest Committee, it has been decided to inaugurate a boycott of certain specified goods, imported from the United Kingdom as a protest against the imposition of textile quotas.

The goods which are to be subjected to the boycott are: textiles, malt liquor and spirits, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

The public meeting to inaugurate this movement is to be held on September 14 in Colombo.—United Press.

Our Nasik Letter

PROGRESS IN HARIJAN WORK

Rs. 1,200 Spent On Education & Medical Aid

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, Sept. 3.

Dr. D. B. Khadilkar, a leading citizen and a prominent Congressman of the city is suffering from pleurisy for the last eight months and for some time his condition was considered to be precarious; but now he is slowly improving.

DONATION TO HARIJAN SANGH.

The Nasik District Harijan Seva Sangh received a donation of Rs. 300 from the son of late Mr. J. P. Abhyankar, who had devoted his whole life to the cause of Harijan uplift.

The local Harijan Sangh had appointed a committee consisting of Messrs G. H. Deshpande, R. G. Pradhan B. K. Gaikwad, P. J. Subnis, M. V. Janorkar and Prof. B. L. Patankar to draft a constitution for the Sangh.

During the last year, the Harijan Sangh spent Rs. 1,200, out of which Rs. 800 were spent on education of the Harijan students of the district and the rest on helping the Harijan boarding and in giving medical aid to Harijans. The Sangh has resolved to spend Rs. 1,200 more in the next year and to start a night class for the Harijans.

CEYLON BANKING COMMISSION

Second Stage Of Enquiry Nearly Over

COLOMBO, Sept. 8.

The Banking Commission proposes to issue their Report soon, and with this in view they have already discussed the rough outline of the Report, and how it should be written.

According to a statement issued by Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala, Chairman of the Commission, the second stage of the Commission's enquiry, which comprises a study of local economic and financial conditions and ascertaining of views of different individuals is nearly over.

The Commissioners have travelled throughout the length and breadth of the island to get at first-hand information, and also to learn what the local population has to say in regard to the existing credit conditions and difficulties that they experience.

The information obtained through the written memoranda and oral evidence would be carefully studied by the Commission.—United Press.

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CONGRESS IDEAL OF "PURE NATIONALISM"

Always Endeavoured To Break Down Communal Barriers

RAJEN BABU JUSTIFIES WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON AWARD

(BY BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD).

The resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress on the "Communal Award" has been subjected to very severe criticism. This is as was to be expected, as it dealt with a very important subject which has naturally exercised the public mind greatly. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the arguments urged against the Working Committee's resolution closely.

It should be remembered that the Congress and the Working Committee are not in a position to-day to write on a clean slate. There are certain commitments, resolutions, and policies which have been expressly or tacitly accepted and acted upon. It is also not correct to think that the Congress can accept or suggest solutions of problems facing the country which are the very best and ideal from a theoretical point of view. It has again and again to face facts and circumstances beyond its control and shape its policy to suit the requirements of the nation which it seeks and aspires to represent.

LUCKNOW PACT.

Every one acquainted with the history of the Congress knows that, rightly or wrongly, the Congress entered into a Pact with the Muslim League in 1916 and conceded separate electorates to the Mussalmans. The Lucknow Pact was accepted by the Government for fixing not only the method of representation but also the quantum of it in the Montagu Constitution. The resolution of the Congress adopting the Lucknow Pact has never been rescinded, as, indeed, it could not be at the instance of any one party. It is, therefore, not quite right to say that the Congress has always stood for joint electorates, pure and simple.

It is also worth remembering that the Lucknow Pact was not the creation of present Working Committee, most of whose members were not occupying the position, which they do to-day, in the counsels of the Congress then.

CONGRESS ACTED REASONABLY

The Congress from its very earliest days has tried to conciliate and attract members of the minority communities. This is true not only of the post-Jallianwalla Congress, but also of its predecessors. It is equally untenable to suggest that the Congress in its dealings and activities does not recognize communities as such. It has been one of the recognised conventions of the Congress to shut out discussion or decision of religious or socio-religious matters when a majority or the delegates representing any community are opposed to any such discussion or decision. This, however, is not the same thing as saying that the Congress is a communal organisation. Indeed, it has from its very inception set up pure nationalism as its ideal and has endeavoured to break down communal barriers. At the same time it has refused to shut its eyes to facts and adopted attitudes and taken solutions which fall short of that ideal. This is the only way in which a national organisation, seeking not only to represent but also to guide and educate all the different elements in the body politic of India, could reasonably act. The Working Committee by its resolution has done no more and no worse than carry on this policy of the Congress.

DEPENDING ON THIRD PARTY'S DECISION.

Every Indian must feel ashamed that we are not able to solve this communal tangle to the satisfaction of all by our own efforts. The attempt has been made more than once in India and in England and we have failed. The reasons are obvious. Having no power in our hands, we have to depend upon a third party and that third party has given a decision. The events leading up to that decision are fresh in public mind. The Indian members of the Round Table Conference had failed to arrive at a settlement amongst themselves and the Prime Minister was asked by some to give a decision. He in return asked the members of the Minorities Committee of the Round Table Conference to give a promise in writing that they would accept and act upon the decision when given. I believe several of the prominent Hindu members of the Minorities Committee of the Conference gave that promise. Whether in pursuance of that or independently of it, the Premier gave his decision.

It contains a challenge to Indian nationalism and promises a revision of the decision in accordance with any solution which the parties concerned agreed to. This promise has been acted upto, at least in one respect, as a result of the Yervada Pact. It is, therefore, necessary to have in view this back-ground when looking at the resolution of the Working Committee. The Working Committee and, in fact, all nationalists have condemned the so-called Communal Award in a language which has varied in virulence according to the temperament of the individual using it but not in substance.

INDEPENDENT DECISION.

In doing so, the Working Committee has given a lead to the country as a whole including the Mussalmans in a matter which has evoked such difference of opinion, because the Working Committee conceives it as one of its functions to give such a lead on all matters of public moment. It yields to none in its appreciation of the baneful effects of the communal decision as it stands. It is also clear in its object that that decision has to be altered and that that alteration should be the result of an agreement.

It recognises the fact that the Government is not going to alter it as a result of pressure put upon it by a section, albeit the largest section, but still a section, of the Indian people, particularly, when it has given them the option to alter it by agreement among themselves. So far as the decision and the determination to alter it are concerned the Congress is at one with all those gentlemen in and outside the Congress ranks who are not in agreement with the Working Committee's resolution.

The question, therefore, arises, how are you going to bring about this agreement? Surely we are living in a Fool's Paradise if we imagine that the British Government is going to modify it to please the Hindus. It would be against all experience of at least recent years. Supposing all the Hindus and all the Sikhs joined in saying that they rejected the award—but I am not sure that it is an altogether correct supposition when we remember that the representatives of the Depressed classes, such of them and as many of them as are likely to be in the next Assembly under the present constitution, will join the other Hindus in rejecting the Award—we shall still have to consider that, on the other side, there will be Muslims, most of the Christians, whether Indians, Europeans or Anglo-Indians, and perhaps representatives of some other communities also voting in favour of it.

There will be a perfect stalemate in the Assembly and the country will be no better or wiser than it proved itself to be in the Minorities Committee of the Round Table Conference. How is this voting going to alter the decision? Since every one concerned has disclaimed the intention of getting an agreement on the communal question or alteration of the decision by coercion exercised against any minority community, one is entitled to assume that every individual and every party aims at its modification by persuasion and agreement.

WRONG TO SAY W. C. ACCEPTED AWARDS.

The question has been often asked, what is the Congress there going to do to bring about modification of the award? May not the Congress put the same question to those who do not agree with the Working Committee? If the award is not to be changed as a result of coercion on the Muslims, what other alternative is there except persuasion, which includes education of the Muslim masses into an appreciation of the anti-national nature of the award and securing its rejection at their hands?

It is utterly wrong to say that the Working Committee has accepted the award. It has not done so and could not have done so when it knows that the bulk of Hindu and Sikh opinion is against it. It will thus appear that the Working Committee and Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney are agreed in their condemnation of the communal award and in their determination to get it modified and that modification has to be by agreement of all the parties concerned. The only difference which emerges is, whether it is necessary, expedient, wise and conducive to the object both have in view to get also a resolution of the Assembly saying in so many words that the nationalists reject the award. The Working Committee thinks that it will serve no useful purpose to do so, specially, when so far as the expression of public opinion on its merits is concerned, it has helped to formulate and express it in unequivocal terms.

The Working Committee has further felt that an organization like the Congress which seeks and claims to represent all the elements in the country may not reject it when it knows that one community at least as a whole in spite of exceptions, accepts it.

PERSUASION FOR AGREEMENT.

This position of the Working Committee has been assailed on various grounds. It has been said that the Congress has not only to represent but also to lead and guide opinion in the country. This is precisely what the Working Committee has done in the case. It has both correctly represented the position as it stands and sought to improve it by formulation of the correct opinion on the subject and hopes to bring about that improvement by education, persuasion and subsequent and consequent agreement. It has held that by taking up the position which is favoured by one section, although the larger section, and rejected by another section no useful purpose will be served. On the other hand, chances are that its work in the direction of propaganda and persuasion might be hampered.

If it could be shown that by saying that the Working Committee or the Assembly rejects the decision, its rejection was more likely to be secured and an agreed settlement made more easily achievable, the Working Committee might well be blamed for giving away that chance. When once it is admitted that an agreed settlement is the only alternative to the Premier's decision, it seems there is no alternative to the position which the Working Committee has adopted.

It is said that the Mussalmans as a body do not accept the award and in support of this assertion the claim of nationalist Muslims, that they have majority of the Muslim masses on their side, has been cited. Professor Abdul Majid Khan is indignant that the Muslim community is traduced and insulted by the suggestion that it accepts the award. He goes so far as to say that "the Working Committee have forfeited the confidence of the Muslim masses by not rejecting summarily the Award which neither safeguards their rights nor advances their interests and under which they can never rise to their fullest stature." It gives one's soul pleasure to find such sturdy nationalism and the hope of the Working Committee lies precisely in such sturdy nationalism which is bound to assert itself sooner or later, but the unfortunate fact may not be denied to-day that this is not the general Muslim attitude.

RECOGNITION OF FACTS.

The Working Committee will without a moment's hesitation change its opinion if the Muslim masses through their spokesmen and representatives confirm the view so eloquently put forward. The moment this claim is made good, the main reason behind the Working Committee's decision will disappear and it will be bound to reject the award. The Working Committee will not only welcome such a consummation but is prepared to work for it in its own way. The nationalist Muslims have always laid this claim and the Working Committee is prepared to do its best to help them to make it good. It is no use twitting them that till yesterday they claimed to represent their community and to-day the Working Committee ought to bind them to their word. Their position is the same now as it has always been.

But statecraft and diplomacy have for the time being thrown them into the background and clouded the issues. It is because the Working Committee has faith in the Muslim masses, as much as it has in the masses of other communities, that it has chosen the line of least resistance for approaching them. There is no condemnation involved of the community but only a recognition of facts which bear also the potentialities of the better and more nationalistic elements asserting themselves in due course.

NO CLEAVAGE ON COMMUNAL LINES.

Then it is said that the Congress can not claim never to oppose what one community approves and in other matters, e.g., in changing its creed in favour of independence, it never consulted the Muslim community nor does it have in the masses of other community in its campaign against untouchability. On both these points, there is no such clear cleavage on communal lines. It will be remembered that it was a Muslim who year after year urged the Congress to change its creed and not a few amongst the prominent Muslim leaders supported the change of creed. It was under the presidentship of a Muslim that the Congress for the first time at its Madras Session expressed itself in favour of independence. Indeed, the complaint of Muslim leaders like the Ali Brothers and Moulvi Muhammad Shafi Daudi used to be that the Congress is not genuine in its demand for independence. Whether these last gentlemen were genuine in their demands for independence or not, there is no gainsaying that they have had some part in bringing about a situation which has resulted in the communal decision and they accept it.

As regards the campaign against untouchability, if a large section of the Hindu community is opposed to it, there is also a large and growing section which is in favour of it. The Congress is seeking to convert to its view the former by propaganda and persuasion, but there also it has recognized the existence of a class which is regarded as untouchable by a section of the Hindus and is seeking to ameliorate their position. Even in its resolution on this very communal decision-untouchability, as existing for the time being is recognized.

MUTUAL REGRET.

It is wrong to imagine that the Working Committee treats the resignation of a revered leader like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya lightly. The Panditji's services to the country and particularly to the Congress from its very birth have been so great that any one having the least sense of responsibility and the least acquaintance with its history could not but contemplate with the greatest distress his severance for the time being even on one single point. It is only an overwhelming sense of what the Working Committee considers it to be the right thing to do in the present circumstances that it has chosen to adopt a separate course. It is no less true of the Working Committee than of Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney that they have parted company on this single point of procedure to secure modification of the communal decision with mutual regret.

The Working Committee was prepared to give freedom of conscience on this question to all but it was not prepared to allow every difference of opinion even on this matter to be raised to the dignity of a question of conscience. If the members to be returned on the Congress ticket have to do team work, they have to subordinate their individual opinions to the opinion of the party which works as a delegate of the Congress. No party as party can work in any Parliamentary institution if every member is allowed freedom of opinion. Where, however, it is lifted from the range of mere opinion to the status of a question of conscience, the Working Committee was prepared to respect it.

UNITED FREE INDIA.

Is it too late to hope that a 'via media' may still be found and the forthcoming Assembly elections may not be fought on this issue? But if the worst comes to happen, one can only hope that the election campaign will be conducted with dignity and mutual respect and without bitterness, for, after all, the point of difference is one, while the points of agreement are, I believe numerous; and after the dust and the din of the present controversy have subsided we have all to work side by side and shoulder to shoulder for bringing about that consummation which we all wish for, namely, a United Free India.—"Hindustan Review."

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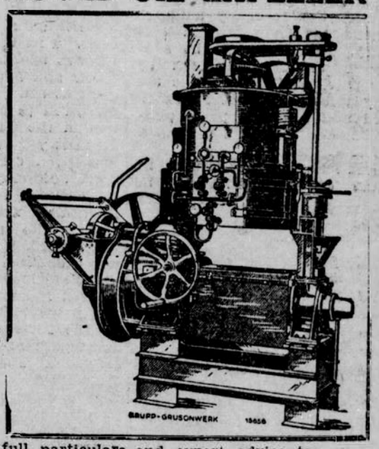
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The All India Homoeopathic Conference, 3rd Session is to be convened at Bombay in X'mas 1934. All Homoeopathic practitioners and lovers of Homoeopathy are hereby informed that the 3rd session of the All India Homoeopathic Conference is to hold its sittings in Christmas Holidays this year. Members of the R. C. and delegates will be enrolled with the undersigned on payment of fees Rs. 3 only.

The following names have been proposed from the various provinces for selection of the Conference President. Other provinces are to send in their proposals as early as possible:

Bihar:—Dr. P. Chatterji, Bankipore, Patna.

U. P.:—Dr. G. N. Odhedar M D and Dr. Pyaralal Shrivastav, Lucknow.

Bengal:—Dr. N. M. Chawdhary M D., and Dr. S. C. Ghose, M D Calcutta.

Punjab:—Dayashanker, M D Lahore.

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FINAL TEST MATCH IN PROGRESS

A tramtop view of play in progress during the Final Test Match at the Oval, London.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET

Muslims Beat The Rest By Innings & 42 Runs

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

In the Sind Cricket Pentangular, the disaster which faced The Rest side was literally turned into a rout, as the play was resumed this morning. The whole side was bundled out a paltry for 80. The position at the end of the play was 37 for four wickets. The hero of the match was Mahomed Ibrahim, who was almost unplayable at one time, returning an analysis of 11 overs 10 maidens, 2 wickets and 1 run.

Wickets began to fall at regular intervals. Hardly had The Rest crossed the fatal forty when Ibrahim clean-bowled H. Fernandez (40-5-3). W. L. Mascrenhas, the next batsman, indulged in wild hitting, and soon paid the penalty, yielding a dolly catch to Abdul Razak at cover-point. (53-6-7).

PROCESSION PAVILION-WARDS.

There was a regular procession, pavilionward afterwards, though Harris enlivened the matters in a bright spell of batting. Harris remained unbeaten at the end, with 26 runs to his credit.

With 143 runs difference Mahomedans enforced a follow-on exactly at 12. Those who had hoped The Rest would retrieve their position in the second innings were sorely disappointed at the turn of events. H. Fernandez and P. Fernandez faced Ghulam Mohammed and Mahomed Ibrahim, the latter sending a series of maiden overs. After a sedate start the opening batsmen yielded wickets. H. Fernandez was caught by Zakaullah in the slips, off Mahomed Ibrahim (25/1/8).

Aziz, smartly catching behind the wicket, brought the downfall of F Fernandez immediately (25/2/17).

IBRAHIM'S DEADLY BOWLING.

Quick scoring at the rate of a run-a-minute then ensued. Forty was signalled after 45 minutes' play. Prior to the lunch interval, two more wickets fell, when it appeared the batsmen were terrified either by the bumpers of Lanewalla or the breaks of Ibrahim. The lunch score was 66 for four. Ibrahim again was the successful bowler this time.

GAME AFTER LUNCH.

Fates again were unkind to The Rest, who resuming after lunch lost another wicket, F Fernandez, trying to nibble a break ball refused to connect, Aziz smartly stumping him 71/5/32. The outgoing batsman played useful cricket, 16 runs coming in fours. The Harris-Mascarenhas combination stopped the rot, carrying the score to 100. Both had charmed lives, an epidemic of dropped catches swelling the score. The batsmen took full advantage of the indifferent fielding. Harris who appeared well-set was dismissed by Mahomed Ibrahim who brought a miraculous left-handed low catch (104/6/20). Harris had played a confident innings.

The next batsman B. Abrahams returned pavilionward, without scoring, being bowled by Ibrahim (104/7/0).

TAIL REFUSES TO WAG.

With 49 runs' escape of an innings defeat The Rest was faced with the impossible task. The dispirited tail put up indifferent opposition. Castell the skipper sent a sitter at long-on into the hands of Fateh Mahmod, off Mahomed Ibrahim (110/8/2).

Taking a risky run I. Fernandez threw away his wicket (111/9/0).

Ibrahim completed the day's damage rounding off The Rest innings, Mascarenhas giving a catch to Razak at long-on (111/10/19). Mendes remained unbeaten. The innings terminated at 3-30 p.m.

Mahomed Ibrahim in all captured 13 wickets.

The Mahomedans thus won by an innings and 42 runs.

Sunderland Remains On Top Of First Division

GALLACHER'S GREAT DISPLAY OF FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sunderland remain on the top of the first Division as a result of the great display of championship football against Chelsea whose defence was often tangled by swift riddling movements of Sunderlnad forwards among whom Patsy Gallachar, centre-forward, was the inspiration. After 30,000 spectators had been thrilled by Middleton diving and saving drive from Mills, Gallachar scored after a brilliant forward movement. Gallacher then headed in from the Davis centre putting homeside further ahead. In the second half, Carter and Gallacher completed the tally.

LUCKY ARSENAL.

Arsenal were lucky to secure draw and have only their goalkeeper to thank for it. The latter brought off several brilliant saves in the closing stages. While Leeds were appealing for offside, Drake opened scoring for visitors against the run of the play. Play on resumption was exceptionally fast and a thrilling end-to-end game was witnessed, Arsenal backs seeing most of the play. Furness put on an equaliser.

AT TOTTENHAM.

Fifty thousand spectators witnessed a vigorous game at Tottenham. Efforts of Hunt and W. Evans to score were infructive, they striking upright. Then Hall netted twice for the home team, his second being from solo effort. Wolverhampton replied through Nelson and teams changed ends with Spurs leading by a margin of one goal. The second half witnessed some relentless tackling by visitors who put up great challenge.

McCormick heading in from Wevan's corner near finish increased Spurs' lead.

Preston were always threatening but the first half was scoreless. After half-time, however, they netted through Bears and Crithchlev. Hudderfield making no response.

VILLA BEATEN.

Villa gave weak display at Leicester and were beaten by five goals to nil. Lochhead played brilliantly constructive football for the home side whose first goal came through Chandler. This was the only goal of the first half but on resumption, Chandler netted twice, both of them from Lochhead's pass, latter havin, in the movement which resulted in the first of them, trickled three opponents. Liddle put on Leicester's fourth goal and Mills found the last.

Portsmouth's goal came in the second half from Easson's header. Liverpool just missed equalising through Hodgson, Mackie kicking off a header from him from the goal line.

There was a scrambling game at Birmingham where City opened scoring through Tilson and Herd, obtaining both the goals within the first 20 minutes. Magnall with a brilliant hook shot reduced deficit. Brook however restored the margin of visitors' lead in the second half.

Stoke's goals came through Sale and Turner, the latter from penalty.

NEWCASTLE FAILS.

Newcastle made geat efforts to obtain their first victory of the season but again failed. Scoring through Finch and Hammond, Fulham had lead of two to nil when the teams changed ends. Newcastle then made spirited efforts and J. Richardson first reduced lead and then equalised. Visitors redoubled their efforts now in an endeavour to obtain win but in the thirty1first minute Hammond put on the deciding goal for Fulham.—Reuter.

2000 RUNS OF TOUR

Achievement Of Bradman And Mccabe

LONDON. Sept. 8.

Bradman with an aggregate of 2020 runs is the first Australian to pass 2,000 runs of the tour.

McCabe has also passed 2,000.—Reuter's Special.

Cardiff Beat Bristol

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Bath 21, Llanelly 3.
Burton 0, Roselyn Park 5.
Cardiff 12, Bristol 5.
Coventry 3, Bridgend 6.
Gloucester 22, Lydney 6.
Leicester 41, Penarth 0.
Northampton 10, Headlingley 5.
Sale vs. Bradford not played.
Wasps vs. Harlequins scratched.
—Reuter's Special.

Lancashire Cup

Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept 8.

The following are the results of the Rugby League Lancashire Cup First Round:—

Oldham 6, Widnes 7.
Salford 34, Leigh 0.
St. Helens Recreation 8, Wigan 20.
Swinton 16, Barrow 8.

YORKSHIRE CUP (First Round).

Castleford 9, Bradford Northern 9.
Halifax 16, Featherstone 5.
Hullkingston 9, Keighley 9.
Leeds 35, Bramley 8.
Wakefield 9, Batley 7.
York 0, Huddersfield 13.
Warrington 32 French Rugby League team 20.

Cattle Disease Spreads In Ferozepur

AMRITSAR, Sept 8.

Aa dangerous cattle disease is reported from village Charik in Kalsia State.

It is now said to be spreading in Forzepur District also. It is stated that half of the cattle of the village have died so for within a few days.—United Press.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON Sept. 8.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League o-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Manchester City 3.
Derby 0, Stoke 2.
Grimsby 0, Everton 0.
Leeds 1, Arsenal 1.
Leicester City 5, Aston Villa 0.
Liverpool 0, Portsmouth 1.
Preston 2, Huddersfield 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Middlesbrough 3.
Sunderland 4, Chelsea 0.
Tottenham 3, Wolverhampton 1.
West Bromwich 2, Blackburn 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Bolton 4, Southampton 0.
Bradford 1, Norwich 1.
Brentford 4, West Ham 1.
Burnley 2, Bradford City 0.
Fulham 3, Newcastle 2.
Hull 0, Bury 1.
Manchester United 4, Barnsley 1.
Nottingham Forest 0, Blackpool 0.
Oldham 1, Notts County 0.
Port Vale 2, Plymouth 2.
Swansea 0, Sheffield United 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 2, Torquay 0.
Brighton 3, Crystal Palace 0.
Bristol City 2, Exeter 0.
Cardiff 2, Queens Park Rangers 1.
Clapton Orient 0, Bournemouth 1.
Coventry 1, Watford 1.
Gillingham 3, Northampton 1.
Luton 1, Charlton 2
Millwall 2, Newport 0.
Southend 5, Bristol Rovers 1.
Swindon 1, Reading 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 1, Southport 1.
Crewe 1, Chesterfield 0.
Darlington 1, Chester 0.
Gateshead 0, Doncaster 0.
Halifax 4, Carlisle 0
Rotherham 0, Barrow 0.
Stockport 3, Hartlepools 2.
Tranmere 2, Lincoln 1.
Walsall 2, Mansfield 2.
Wrexham 2, Rochdale 0.
York 1, New Brighton 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Airdrieonians 3, Albion 0.
Ayr 1, Queen of South 1.
Celtic 1, Rangers 1.
Dundee 0, Aberdeen 0
Dunfermline 1, St. Johnstone 2.
Falkirk 1, Queens Park 1.
Hibernians 1, Hearts 0.
Motherwell 0, Hamilton 0.
Partick Thistle 0, Clyde 0.
St. Mirren 0, Kilmarnock 2.—Reuter's Special.

Goal Scorers

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of Scottish League to-day:—

Airdrieonians: Collins, Mooney, Thomson.
Ayr: McGibbon.
Queen of South: Mckay.
Celtic: Hughes.
Rangers: Smith.
Dunfermline: Murdoch.
St. Johnstone: Davidson, Stewart.
Falkirk: Ferguson.
Queens Park: Dodds
Hibernians: Borland.
Kilmarnock: Beattie, Robertson.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. v. Kent

LONDON, Sept. 8.

In the match between Kent and M.C.C. which commenced to-day at Folkestone. M.C.C. batting first had made 380 (Walters 63, Human 52, Hearne 111, not out, Freeman six for 199).—Reuter.

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Need For A New History Of India

No Religious Riots Under Muslim Or Hindu Rulers

IGNORANCE OF HISTORY RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNAL BITTERNESS

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Sir Akbar Hydari at the Bombay presidency Muslim Educational Conference held at Poona, on Friday:—

We must not let the strife of the Marathas with the Mughals in the North blind us to the fact that, for centuries, the Marathas had both close and cordial relations with the Muslims in the Deccan, and were indeed to the Muslim Rulers of the Deccan much what the Rajputs were to the Muslim Rulers of Hindustan. Under the Bahmani Sultans and, when their realm broke up, under the Sultans of Bijapur and Bidar, Ahmadnagar, Golconda and Berar, Marathas were the mainstay of the Civil (Revenue) and Military services. Later, the influence of Muslim ideals and institutions is clearly seen in the Maratha polity and system of administration as exemplified under the Peshwas, the great Maratha Chieftains and their modern survivals. It is not without significance that "Peshwa" is a Persian word.

A research scholar of the Osmania University, in his "Life of Malik Ambar" says that "it was due to the thorough military training given to the Marathas by Malik Ambar that a new martial spirit was infused into this race which made the Mughuls despair of their conquest of the Deccan." He quotes from the "Iqbal Nama-e-Jehangiri" to show how Malik Ambar taught the Marathas the art of guerilla warfare known as "Barge-gari" in the Deccani language: "Having tamed the turbulent element among the Mahrattas, he taught them the art of Barge-gari." The above statement is supported word for word by the author of the "Ma-Asir-ul-Umara" and a similar admission is made by Jehangir in his "Tuzuk."

THE BAHMANI KINGS.

Speaking of the Government of the Bahmani Kings of the Deccan, Col. Meadows Taylor says:—

"The Bahmani Kings protected their people and governed them justly and well. Among the Deccan Hindus all elements of social union and local Government were preserved and strengthened by the Mussalmans who, without interfering with or remodelling local institutions, and hereditary offices, turned them to their own use. Persian and Arabic education was extended by village schools attached to mosques and endowed with lands. This tended to the spread of literature and the faith of the Ruler, and the effects of their education can still be traced through the Bahmani dominions. No forcible conversions seem to have taken place. A constant stream of foreigners poured in from Persia, Arabia, Tartary, Afghanistan and Abyssinia. These foreigners, who served as soldiers, married Hindus and created the new Mahommedan population of the Deccan."

One whom I have always revered since my student days as the greatest Indian of my time your great citizen—Mahadev Govind Ranade in his "History of the Marathas" says:—

"The first Ahmadnagar king was the son of the converted Brahmin Kulkarni of Patri in Berar, whose family had entered the service of the Vijyanagar kings. The Brahmin surname Bhairav became Bahri, the distinguished title of these kings, and they so faithfully remembered their origin that they conquered Patri and gave it in Inam to the Brahmin Kulkarnis after a long struggle with the Muslim rulers of Berar. The first founder of the Imadshahi dynasty in Berar was also the son of a Brahmin in the service of Vijyanagar, who was taken captive and became a convert. In a similar way the first Bidar king of the Barid dynasty was so loved by his Maratha soldiery that four hundred Marathas became Mohammadans and were his most trusted soldiers."

PHYSICAL CULTURE ENCOURAGED.

Side by side with the diffusion of learning among their Hindu subjects, the Muslim kings of the Deccan encouraged physical culture and athletic sports among them and athletic schools—called "Talims"—were established in every important place under Muslim "Pahlawans." The words "Pahlawan" and "Kushti" show their Muslim origin. In every important town of the Deccan there are still Muhammadan "Ustads" with hundreds of young Hindu pupils.

LOYALTY OF HINDU OFFICIAL.

Under the Muslim kings, Hindus were appointed to the highest posts both Civil and Military. A Brahmin was Minister at Bijapur and another was Prime Minister at Ahmadnagar with the title of Peshwa, the same title which was afterwards so proudly borne by the Prime Ministers of the Maratha kings. When the Mughal Emperor, after a siege, stormed Ahmadnagar and proclaimed the end of the Nizamshahi kingdom and the annexation of the country to the Mughal Empire, it was Shahji who fled with the young Prince of the Nizamshahi dynasty, became his regent and declarred that, though the capital was lost the reign of the dynasty could continue and all Civil and Military officers would loyally adhere to the Nizamshahi King. Many other instances of the loyalty and devotion of Hindu officials to Muhammadan kings can be produced. Tippu Sultan had a Hindu as his Prime Minister, the celebrated Poorneah. When Tippu Sultan was slain in the battle of Seringapatam in 1799 and Lord Wellesley wanted to annex part of his territory and hand over the remaining portion to a Hindu Prince, it was Poorneah, who petitioned on behalf of the Hindu subjects of the late Sultan for the appointment of one of the sons of the Sultan as his successor. The petition was refused. But the incident at any rate, throws light on the relations of the Muslim ruler and his Hindu subjects. You will remember how Ibrahim Khan Gadi fought against Ahmad Shah Abdali. He was in charge of the Maratha artillery at the battle of Panipat. When he was brought before Ahmad Shah as a prisoner he defended his conduct, saying that he had eaten the Peshwa's salt and so had remained faithful to him in accordance with the teaching of Islam.

SCINDIA'S PATRON SAINT

The great Shivaji himself was steeped in these traditions and always showed his reverence for mosques and tombs and for the Sacred Book of Muslims. The Peshwas themselves continued all jagirs and grants to the Muhammadan saints, and personally took part in the Muharram celebrations here in Poona. The first Sindhia had a patron saint, a Muhammadan Pir, named Shah Mansur, and a considerable jagir was granted to the Pir's family for maintenance. One of his descendants is still a Pir of the present Maharaja of Gwalior. All the Maratha families took part devoutly in the Muharram ceremonies under the Muslim kings and the practice has continued among the Maratha princes to the present day. Princes of the Holkar family became faqirs during Muharram, and Khander Rao Gaekwad of Baroda observed both Muharram and Ramadhan.

NO RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

It is a fact worth mentioning here—and I call your thoughtful attention to it very earnestly—that "religious" riots (nothing could be less religious!) of the kind that occurred recently in Bombay never took place in the der the Hindu kings or the Brahdays of the Muslim kings or unmin Peshwas.

Indeed, there was no occasion for such riots. Mosques were respected under the rule of the Pesh was themselves. No music was played before mosques, and no kind of disrespect was ever shown to Muslim sacred places. I may mention also the response which the Muslim Emperor made to the religious feelings of Hindus in the territory of the Peshwas. At the request of Mahadhaji Sindhia, the Mughal Emperor issued a Firman prohibiting cow-killing. Here I may refer incidentally also to His Exalted Highness' Firman against cow-killing in Bakri Id.

NEED FOR A NEW HISTORY OF INDIA.

Mutual ignorance as to each other's history, literature and culture—and I may add, ignorance in each party of us of the truth of our own history—is very largely responsible for the recent evil growth of feelings of estrangement and antipathy. A thoroughly impartial and scientific study of the history of India has yet to be made.

INFLUENCE OF PERSIAN ON MARATHI.

It is a highly significant fact that many Persian words—for instance, 'Tarikh,' 'Mah' and 'Sanah' (date, month and year)—are still being used daily by every one who speaks Marathi. A very interesting book in Urdu on the influence of Persian on the Marathi language was published last year from the pen of Maulvi Abdul Haq, Professor of Urdu in the Osmania University. In it the author shows by a wealth of quotation from Marathi correspondence and literature at different periods how great and far-reaching has been the influence of Persian on that language; he goes so far as to claim kinship, as an Urdu-speaking man, with the Marathas, because Urdu and Marathi have so much in common. "Both languages," he writes, "are of the Aryan stock and both have drunk deeply of the Persian milk." Of all the Deccan languages, Marathi only is akin to Urdu. The Peshwas carried on their diplomatic correspondence with the East India Company and other Foreign Powers in Persian, and Persian scholars were engaged for the work, as is indicated by the words 'Chitnis,' 'Fadnis' and 'Parsanis.' But Bajirao II conversed with the British Resident in Urdu.

NEED FOR A TRUE PERSPECTIVE.

I need not apologise to you for dwelling at such length upon these facts concerning communal relations in the past. I have done so, partly because we are in Poona, and such memories naturally arise here, but chiefly because the question how to preserve and foster Hindu-Muslim amity is the first and greatest of the problems which confront us here to-day. Until that problem has been solved satisfactorily, there can be no security for our educational and social progress, for we shall always be threatened with a relapse into barbarism, and there can be no real assurance of peaceful progress for us or for Hindus in India. Even from the purely educational standpoint, the harm done by a bitterly communal outlook is so great as to poison the whole life of a community and prevent a proper scheme of education ever being framed.

This is a matter which concerns the welfare of Islam and the honour of all Muslims—as well, of course, as of all Hindus—in India. It is good for us to be reminded that we and the Hindus have a common and a glorious history, and that we are bound together historically by ties, not merely geographical but of good neighbourhood, close friendship and mutual understanding during centuries.

These happy memories of the past inspire us with hope and confidence for the future, assuring us that there is a firm foundation of understanding which we, in the Deccan, have in common with our Hindu neighbours—a foundation which we must preserve from thoughtless destruction, a foundation upon which we can upraise the noble monument of—if God wills!—a united Nation.

NARROW COMMUNALISM SUICIDAL.

It is imperative that the Muslims of this Presidency—not to speak of the rest of India—should view their special problems in this perspective and no other. A narrow communalism is unhealthy—nay, it is suicidal in the long run, for it is sure eventually to ruin the very community which seeks to strengthen itself at the expense of other communities whose economic, political and social existence is inextricably bound up with its own. The part cannot with impunity make war upon the whole.

On the other hand, we must seek to strengthen and fortify the part in the interest of the whole. We must do our best to heal the wounded limb. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link. The pace of an army is the pace of its slowest unit. Each community has its own weaknesses and deficiencies, which it is the duty of its members to endeavour to surmount and supply, its own problems which must be solved without outside help or interference. In order to rise to a position from which we can effectually help others, we must help ourselves. Self-help 'must' be our motto for the present.

NEED FOR A COMMON LANGUAGE: URDU.

And, to secure greater solidarity, closer intercourse and better knowledge of our common heritage, our catholic culture, our true history and our high traditions, there is need of a common language. There is no doubt, in my mind as to what that common language ought to be and will be.

Urdu is already popular among non-Urdu-speaking Muslims, and its popularity is growing rapidly. The growth of Urdu in the last two decades is phenomenal both in the spreading of the language and its literature. Urdu has three great virtues—brevity, catholicity and elasticity—and it is admirably fitted to become the vehicle of modern scientific thought.

You know my interest in the Osmania University at Hyderabad, a university in which Urdu is the language of instruction. A very few years ago, I should have spoken of that institution as a promising and bold experiment. To-day I can proclaim it an unqualified success. The work done by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the translation of scientific and classic works and in the designing and perfecting of clear Urdu printing type is less generally known but is of very great importance. If only these activities are taken into account—and there are others hardly less important going on in Hyderabad—I think everyone will agree that the greatest benefactor of Urdu and through Urdu of the unity of India is His Exalted Highness the Nizam Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan.

The modern trend towards a common language for all-India is distinctly in favour of Urdu or Hindustani, the question of the script (whether it should be Nastaliq, Devanagiri or Roman) though important in itself being still quite a secondary one. English, however useful and educative, could never become the language of Indian culture, much less the language of the home, among the masses.

Muslims ought to make an effort to learn Urdu wherever it is not their mother-tongue. At the same time, the claims of neighbourhood, of local and territorial patriotism, ought not to be ignored. Local vernaculars should be studied by Muslims where they happen to be other than Urdu. This would tend to promote a better mutual understanding between Muslims and Hindus, and would enable Muslims to enrich vernacular literatures by contributions on Islamic subjects where by the Muslims who live dispersed in rural areas would be especially benefited. Already there are numerous instances of famous Muslim authors in Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Bengali and other vernaculars.

H. M. S. Colombo of British East Indian Squadron under the Command of Captain C. E. B. Simeon arrived at Madras early on Saturday afternoon. She proceeds to Negapatam after a fortnight.—A. P.

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Our Baroda Letter

MINIATURE PAINTING

Prof. Brown Compares Salient Features Of East & West

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 8.

Professor W. Norman Brown of the Pennsylvania University delivered a very interesting lecture on the Western Indian School of Miniature Painting in the Baroda College Hall under the presidentship of Dr. J. M. Mehta the Principal. The lecture was profusely illustrated with lantern slides.

Dr. B. Bhattacharya of the Oriental Institute while introducing the lecturer said that Prof. Brown was one of the four principal Sanskrit scholars of America, who had made a substantial contribution to the study of Indology. He belongs to the same group of scholars, which includes such great names as Professors, Lanman, Clarke and Edgerton. He added that Prof. Brown had made a special study of the Western Indian Miniatures as found in the most ancient manuscripts of the Jains, the Vaishnavas and the Saivas, and was considered an authority on this subject. Prof. Brown's name is also connected with the Hindi Linotype machine which was planned by Mr. Gobhil and perfected and brought to a successful working by Dr. Brown.

SALIENT FEATURES OF MINIATURE.

Prof. Brown in the course of his lecture pointed out the salient features of the miniatures he had an opportunity to study, and compared them with the contemporary Bengal and Nepal miniatures and others obtained from the caves of South India. In the opinion of Prof. Brown the so-called Moghul and Rajput Schools of Painting are not of independent origin but only a modification of the earlier Western School of miniature painting, and this he proved by comparing a large number of slides portraying specimens of the later and earlier paintings.

Prof. Brown drew the attention of the meeting to this important school as possessing rare aesthetic value.

The meeting concluded when Principal Mehta thanked the distinguished lecturer.

"FATAL FASCINATION OF TERRORISM"

Mr. Mullick's Appeal To Youths To Liberate Country

CALCUTTA, September 8.

Presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Association (Bengal Liberal Organisation) to-day, Mr. Surendranath Mullick, ex-Member of the India Council echoed the country's increasing impatience at the delay of the Translation of the Reform Proposals into a final shape. "Many features of the White Paper would have been better received", he said, "if only the transition to the Dominion Status has been made surer".

He pointed out that the remedies were that the Joint Select Committee should take stock of the feeling existing in the country, which is shared by practically all communities.

LIBERATE COUNTRY.

Speaking on the Communal Award Mr. Mullick pleaded that the special measures are calculated to secure an uplift of backward communities. Concluding, Mr. Mullick appealed to the younger countrymen to liberate the country from the fatal fascination of terrorism, which although another manifestation of country's political impatience, was in fact darkening the legislation and affecting the constitution-making.—United Press.

RESULTS OF CITY & GUILDS L. I. EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations held in April-May 1934 at the Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, have been published.

Mr. S. S. Oka of the Chemical Technology department has passed in first class in the subject of Dyeing of Silk and Associated fibres. Out of the total students, who appeared, i.e. 110 in all, 76 were successful.

In Chemistry as applied to Cotton Industry out of 14, 13 passed and 4 in 1st class. In Plain Cotton Weaving 7 appeared in first class.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Aryans & Semites

Sir John Simon's Epistle Raises Controversy Among Anthropologists

The following letters published in the "Times" (London) in connection with Sir John Simon's letter to the press stating that he is not of Jewish birth; will be read with interest:—

Dr. A. C. Haddon and Others write:—

The use of the word Aryan in the letter from Sir John Simon might have been passed over in silence had it been written by any other than a Minister of the Crown.

Anthropologists have long recognized that although there are Aryan languages there is no legitimate use of the word as applied to race or stock in Western Europe. Indeed the matter has once more been eloquently set forth by Sir Grafton Elliot Smith in his addrsss of welcome to members of the Section of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. We need only quote one passage:—

"Although the introduction of the term 'Aryan people' must be attributed to Professor Max Miller, it was important not to overlook the fact that in the face of intense criticism he was compelled to admit that 'an ethnologist who speaks of Aryan race, Aryan blood, Aryan eyes and hair, is as great a sinner as a linguist who speaks of a Dolichocephalic dictionary or a Brachycephalic grammer'."

We do not question the appropriateness of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs correcting an erroneous impression as to his ancestry. It is, however, unfortunate that he should misuse a scientific term in a sense that politically has done so much damage in Germany.

It is against this misuse that we would protest.

MAX MULLER DEFENDED.

Sir Arthur Keith writes:—

When Max Muller put forward his theory in 1861 he naturally supposed that the Aryan mother tongue was spoken by actual men and women, and these, at first, he spoke of as Aryan. Under Huxley's attack he recanted in the term which your signatories quote from Sir G. Elliot Smith's address. As a matter of fact Max Muller was right and should have withstood Huxley. He should have said to him:—

"If I do not know who the original Aryan speakers were I do know what they were not. 'They were not Arabs, nor Jews, nor Egyptians, nor Negroes, nor Chinamen, nor American-Indians'."

It may me worth while at this Sir John Simon uses the term Aryan, and he is perfectly right in doing so. What other term could he have used to cover the meaning he wished to express?

Professor S. A. Cook writes:—

It ray be worth while at this juncture to comment upon the utter complexity of the word 'Semite" as used by anti-Semites or pro-Aryans. It is well-known that the term, first used about 150 years ago, was taken from Genesis, chapter x., where Shem is the ancestor of what is neither an ethnographical nor a linguistic group. But, although the term is one applied by Orientalists, for convenience, to a clearly defined group of languages (including, e.g., the ancient Babylonian and the modern Arabic) the lands in question are culturally of mixed origin, and were in closet contact with Negroes, Egyptians, Sumerians, Indo-Europeans, and others.

There is no doubt that the Israelites, or Jews, who lived in the "meeting-place of continents," were of at least two physical types, one of them apparently of Philistine or, rather, Aegean connection; and that there was intermarriage with Cannanites, Amorites, Edomites, and the rest is beyond dispute. Moreover, the descendants of the old population of Palestine are to be found, not only among the scattered Jews, but also among the present population, which, naturally, is not entirely due to the Arab conquests which changed the cultural history of the ancient land.

"Indeed, if we regard the link between the Jews and Palestine as one essentially religious, those enthusiastic Zionists whose interests are more economic than religious do not necessarily consider their ancestral religion to constitute their strongest tie with the land of their fathers. And if, on the other hand, the emphasis is to be laid upon the religious history of Israel, there is no doubt whatever that the essential features of the religion of the Bible are due as much to the earlier Canaanites, Amorites, and other peoples of Palestine as to invasions from the desert, of which the entrance of the Israelites was only one.

All in all, so intricate is the history of Palestine and the neighbouring lands that anti-Semitism and the antithesis Aryans versus Semites become increasingly absurd as our knowledge of the past grows."

SIR JOHN SIMON'S ANCESTRY.

Mr. C. L. Beddington writes:—

I have read with interest Sir John Simon's generous and graceful letter to Sir Archibald Hurd in "The Times". With special interest because I think I know the source of the legend.

My grandfather, Sir John Simon, serjeant-at-law, for many years member of Parliament for Dewsbury, was a well-known member of the Jewish community, and at the beginning of the present Sir John Simon's brilliant career was not altogether forgotten. From this, I think, the rumour first arose.

My grandfather was born in Jamaica, whither his ancestors had been driven by the Spanish Inquisition, and had no affinity with Sir John Simon's family in any way whatsoever.

A Novel Scheme:—

Insurance with a Guaranteed Income to the Family

Guaranteed income
SAFER
than a capital fund which is likely to be spent extravagantly.

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At age 30, by paying an annual premium of Rs. 43|1 per thousand, payable for 20 years, you can make a provision for the family, in case of early death as under:—

(1) In the event of death in the first 20 years.
  (i) A Cash sum of Rs. 250|- to meet immediate contingencies, followed by
  (ii) an income of Rs. 100|- per annum for the remainder of the 20 years, at the end of which time
  (iii) a further Cash Sum of Rs. 750|- is paid.
(2) If the life assured survives the 20 years, a sum of Rs. 1,000|- is payable at death.

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GANDHI & Co.
36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.
11, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

NEW USE FOR SURPLUS RICE

Japan To Put On Market "Rice Beer"

"Rice Beer" and Rice Water," or beer and non-alcoholic drink made with rice will soon be put on the market, in Japan, according to the "Japan Times," which writes:—

The Brewing Laboratory of the Finance Department, at Takinogawa, has been experimenting upon the new use of rice in an attempt to find additional uses for surplus rice, and has recently succeeded in producing beer and non-alcoholic drinks from the commodity.

"Rice Beer" will contain only 4 per cent. of alcohol, and a little more carbonic acid gas than in ordinary beer. "Rice Water" is said to be not only very refreshing, but nutritious. The process for making rice beer and rice-water is very simple, and they can be readily produced with very little equipment. The patent for these processes is held by the Government, and it will be allowed to be used by private manufacturers at a very low royalty rate.

EAST INDIA'S T. B. FUND

Netherlands Govt. Issue Special Commeration Stamp

SIMLA, September 8.

The following Press Communique has been issued by King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, India Red Cross Society, Simla:—

Kingmfwyp vbgkqj gkqj xzfiflfifl

In memory of the death of Her Majesty, the Mother Queen of Holland, who did so much for the fight against Tuberculosis, the Government of Netherlands East Indies is issuing a special commemoration-stamp. The stamp has a face value of nearly 2 annas and will be sold with small extra charge of 2 1|2 per cent. The additional sum realised will go towards the Tuberculosis Fund of East Indies. These stamps will be on sale for 40 days only from the September 15, to October 25, 1934.

We hope the stamp collectors and philanthropists will will purchase these stamps and help the most deserving cause.

The stamps can be had direct from the Stichting Central Vereenihing ter bestrijding van de tuberculose in Nederlandsch—Indie, Batavia-Stad, N.O.I.—United Press.

WOMAN SHOT DEAD BY GANGSTERS

Armed Dacoity In Village Carpenter's House

MOGA, (By Mail).

News of a dacoity committed in a village of Moga, by a gang of armed dacoits at the house of a carpenter inflicting inhuman torture on the mistress of the house and killing the woman and a villager is received here.

It is reported about eight armed dacoits asked a carpenter of village Tathibhai, Thana Bahhapurana, Tehsil Moga, to open his door and give them water as they were feeling thirsty. The mistress of the house taking them to be passersby, opened the door. The dacoits at once fell upon the woman and belaboured her mercilessly and asked her to deliver her valuables to them. The carpenter on the arrival of the dacoits, took to heels by the back door. As the woman did not disclose anything, the dacoits forcibly removed her ear-rings and set fire to her body. She cried for help and ultimately pointed out a place, where she had buried some money.

The place was dug out and a few rupees were found. She could not tell them any more and the dacoits shot her down and she died instantaneously. Thereafter the dacoits, it is alleged took possession of some registered stamp paper and went away. Another man from the village also received a gunshot wound.

The report reached Thana Baghapurana at 12-30 p.m. S. Narindar Singh, D.S.P. proceeded to the village with a party of police. No trace of dacoits has been found yet.—United Press

HINDU ENDOWMENTS ADMINISTRATION

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

In course of a review of the Administration Report of Hindu Religious Endowments Board for the year ending with 30th June 1933, the Government says:—

The Government are pleased to note that in the opinion of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board the attitude of the general public towards the Hindu Religious Endowments Act and the Board continued to be favourable, although there was little or no change in the attitude of the archakas of the Northern Circars, the trustees in Malabar and the Vaisya Sangams.

The total receipts of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board during the fasli under report amounts to Rs. 3,25,410-11-0 as against Rs. 2,11,764-15-1 in the preceding fasli; but law charges had been on the increase. The Board should endeavour to effect economies in all possible directions.

AMRITSAR, Sept 8.

The local Students' Union at a meeting adopted a resolution congratulating Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his brother Dr. Khan Sahib on their release from jail. —United Press

SRI SANGHA AND LEBONG OUTRAGE

Crown Prosecutor's Allegations Against Girls' Organisation

PLEA FOR DETERRENT PUNISHMENT

DARJEELING, Sept. 8.

"The enormity of the offence and the cool, calculating and deliberate manner, in which is was conceived, thought out and put into execution are appalling and indicate the existence of organisation with wide ramifications and with brains and money behind it. The responsibility of the leader holding undisputed sway over young minds in all such crimes is therefore all the greater," said Mr. P. G. Mukerji, Special Public Prosecutor, concluding the Crown argument in Lebong Outrage case before the Special Tribunal, in which, seven accused, including Miss Amiya Majumdar, alias Ujjala are being prosecuted on charges of conspiracy to posses arms, commit murder and attempt to murder Governor, Anderson, on 8th May last on the Lebong race course.

Mr. Mukherjee proceeded that from the very moment, he came in contact with the case and began seeing evidence, he was really experiencing a sense of indignation against the leaders, who, keeping behind the purda, had been putting forward impressionable youths, who, but for their contact with vile characters, might become honest citizens.

ORIGINS IN SRI SANGHA.

Tracing the origin of the conspiracy, the Public Prosecutor said that it began from Darna the "hub of this movement" and the evidence testified to the existence of a Sri Sangha (declared unlawful), and the Bengal Volunteer Corps, which had been active from 1929. Accused Monoranjan and Madhusudan became active members of the Bengal Volunteer Corps the aim of which was to "secure the independence of the country by violence and by assassinating high European Government officials in the hope of terrorising Government into granting the country independence and freedom."

CONFESSIONS OF ACCUSED.

Evidence also showed the existence of a section of the Sri Sangha, which was controlled by girls, who are now detenus and accused Ujjala came in contact with them. Dealing exhaustively with confessions of the accused, he showed how the accused secretly met and planned the plot to assassinate the Governor and how they were incited to undertake the job by lectures, demonstrations of weapons, etc.

Actual perpetrators of the crime, said Mr. Mukherjee, were arrested on the spot, while accused Monoranjan and Ujjala had taken precautions and covered heir track. Accused Susil had already fled and accused Madhu and Lantu were also at large at Calcutta and it needed patient and intelligent investigation to rope them in.

Concluding, he appealed to the Tribunal that if, on the evidence it was established that one or two more persons arraigned was or were responsible for sending forth these boys to do this vile act, he or they deserved sufficiently deterrent punishment for the preservation of law and order. —A.P.

WELLINGTON
DAILY: 6-30 and 10
MATINEE on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m.

CELLINI
THE MOST CHARMING RASCAL
Who Ever Took a Woman's Lips!
MEN THUNDERED FOR HIS HEAD—WOMEN CRIED FOR HIS ARMS!
FREDRICK MARCH
CONSTANCE BENNETT
IN THE MOST POWERFUL LOVE-STORY OF THE GREATEST
LOVER—ARTIST—GOLDSMITH OF ALL TIMES!
AFFAIRS OF CELLINI
THE LOVELY ADORABLE
CONSTANCE BENNETT
IN HER MIGHTIEST ROLE!
AT NOON SHE DEMANDED HIS HEAD—AT MIDNIGHT—SHE LOST HER OWN!
FREDRICK MARCH
as the ARTIST, FIGHTER and LIAR! But above all a—LOVER! With one hand at Every man's Throat—the other Round Every Woman's Waist in the
AFFAIRS OF CELLINI
THE MOST POWERFUL LOVE-STORY EVER SCREENED!
Also the latest
FUNNY LITTLE BUNNIES
Please don't miss it on any account
The most beautiful SILLY SYMPHONY IN TECHNICOLOUR ever shown
Plans open. Book early.
Phone 22666.

Bridge Washed Away By Flood

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Calcutta, Sealdah, wires under date September 8:—

Tarough communication between Beldanga and Rajinagar on Murshidabad section is interrupted due to bridge No. 56 having been washed away by flood. Transhipment is being carried on by boats during daylight. The probable duration of the interruption is three days.—A.P.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

their beds, and tried to dream about him. The guests laughed delightedly and cheered the blushing boy, and the Prince of Wales dug his brother in the ribs and almost fell out of his chair with amusement at his discomfiture."

Saar Plebiscite

All eyes were on Germany during the week-end where Hitler was to make a momentous pronouncement about the future of Saar. It is now clear that in the Fatherland, Hitlerism is still making new moves. First of all there is the appointment of the triumvirate which really transfers the power to the faithful Nazis who enjoy a certain amount of popularity in military circles. Schleicher is killed, von Papen has been forgotten and President Hindenburg is no more. So, for the moment Hitler has neither a rival nor even a second best to fear. It was rather strange that he announced that von Papen will be another important speaker alongside with him at the demonstration for Saarlanders. Apart from what Papen would have said, the very fact of his being on the same platform with Hitler on such a historical occasion would have been an index of Papen's power in the Nazi tent. However, Papen was made to be conveniently ill on the occasion and so no further developments have taken place.

The great demonstration over the question of the Saar plebiscite was undoubtedly one of the greatest of European spectacular successes. In that great gathering which has been variously estimated from 400 thousand to 600 thousand people, the genuine Saarlanders were estimated at the highest to be 200 thousand. If this was true, and if all who came to listen to Hitler are to be relied upon for supporting the restoration of Saar to Germany it would represent about 40 per cent. of the adult voting power of the Saar plebiscite. However, it has not placed its seal of certainty on the plebiscite, and many things may happen between now and January which may injure the popularity of Nazism. A bad winter in Germany with comparatively good conditions in the Saarland might induce even the Germans in the Saar Valley to prefer an autonomous State under the protection of the League of Nations. Also if the Nazis inside the Saar territory were to get over-enthusiastic and to take action similar to the Nazis in Austria, it may create another cause for unpopularity for the Nazi movement.

Economic Fallacy

Hitler seems to realise that he has now so far obtained full 100 per cent. value of national sentiment of the Jingo Germans and now the future of his power must depend upon the ability of his Government to bring some improvement in Germany's economic conditions. How desperate the Nazi authorities have grown in this direction is indicated by the new decree that all German men and women who are unmarried and are under the age of 25 and do not belong to the Nazi movement are to be dismissed from all services and occupations and that married persons with their families and children are to be given perference for employment. This may look like an astute move but on the face of it, it is an economic fallacy. After all, it is the question of feeding hungry mouths, and if unmarried persons are driven out of industrial work and married persons with large family commitments are to take their places, such married persons will expect a higher income than unmarried persons to reach the same limit of contentment and happiness. A single person working on 15 gold marks a week would feel himself to be above any hardships but if his place is to be taken up by a married person, say, with four children or so, the weekly earnings of 15 gold marks must cause serious and justifiable discontent. Also when a State will drive young persons between the ages of 16 and 25 into the camp of the unemployed, who will have to work in a concentration camp, there would be a more militant opposition than from those of the elderly persons with family cares would be. Hence the next winter might prove that this fantastic experiment of expelling the young and unmarried persons from their right to work and to live would rebound against the Nazi Movement and its present Government.

Politically, the Nazis have shown some degree of sensitiveness against international demand for the liberation of Thaelman, the Communist leader, at present rotting behind bars for a considerable length of time. The Hitlerite Government are summarily deporting out of the country the various youth delegations that have gone there from Britain, France, Spain and other countries for demanding justice for Thaelman. It cannot be forgotten that at the last Presidential election in Germany, Thaelman was a powerful opponent against the late von Hindenburg and but for the illogical decision of the German Socialist Party to vote for the dead President, the veteran Field-Marshall would have found it difficult to be re-elected. If after Hindenburg's death, there had been a free and open election of a new President in Germany, the Communist leader might even have won the day. But Fascism, of course, shows no tolerance towards lovers of freedom or fair-play. The attitude of the British Foreign Office, in connection with the deportations of various visitors to Germany is challenged by the local Communists, because of its indifference towards the arrests and deportation of British citizens as compared with the terrible noise that the British Foreign Office had made over the arrest and trial of three British engineers in Moscow.

A Contrast

There is also a wonderful contrast in the behaviour of the Soviet Government and the British Government in a similar direction. The Japanese are continuing to arrest Soviet citizens by the dozens in the Far East in spite of the official protests that have been made by the Russian Foreign Office. Yet, the quiet attitude of the U. S. S. R. seems so different from the historical agitation that we have seen in the British Government circles and in the British Press when the Soviet Government had caused the arrest of three British engineers, one of whom had made a categorical confession and another had confessed to the knowledge of certain happenings, which came under the Soviet Law. The Soviet Government seems insistent upon not resorting to war as a method of asserting its rights over the Chinese Eastern Railway. If the Japanese were to deal in a normal manner, and to purchase this railroad at an agreed sum of money, this matter will have a permanent and lasting solution. However, Japan has been trying to capture the railroad in the name of the Manchukuo Government without any payment and it, therefore, seems to remain as yet another open and unsettled question like the Polish Corridor or the partition of Hungary or the fate of Alsace Lorraine. If such a festering sore is left in the Far East, it would mean a continuous drain upon Japan's military resources. She may escape by diplomatic strategy from paying £9 milion to the Soviet Government once, but she may find herself faced with the necessity of making an additional expenditure of two to three million pounds every year in protecting the disputed railway.

One section of British manufacturers and merchants is almost in a state of alarm at the growth of imports of cheap Japanese articles into Great Britain herself. Yet another section of British capitalists take it complacently that if Japan has to buy British munitions, she has got to pay for them in the shape of goods. This section, therefore, contends that the cheaper the Japanese goods, the bigger will be Japan's return to Britain for munitions supplied. The despatch of a mission of goodwill and brotherhood from British industrial magnates to Japan is naturally a phenomenon in modern imperialist capitalism.

Origin Of Pajushan Festival

JODHPUR, Sept. 8.

In the presence of a huge audience, including Jains and non-Jains, the Jain Muni Shri Chainmally delivered an interesting speech on the origin of Pajushan festival.

In the course of his speech the Muniji urged the gatherings to boycott foreign clothes and to use Swadeshi. The meeting was attended by more than seven hundred ladies.—United Press.

Khadi Exhibition At Meerut

MEERUT, Sept. 9.

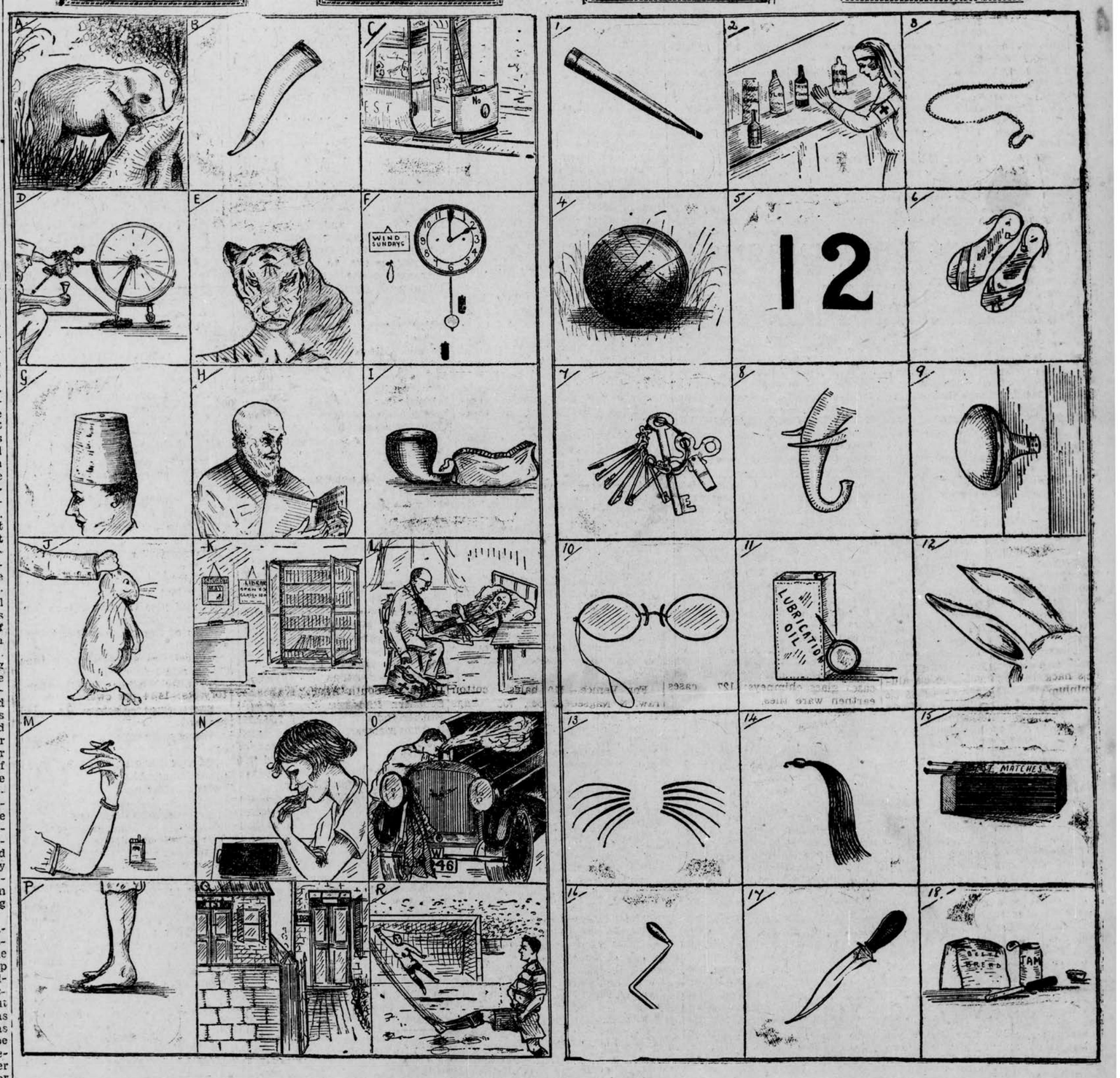
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Students Khadi League, Meerut, held yesterday to consider the report of the Exhibition Committee, it was decided to hold a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be held from October 2 to 5.—United Press.

WHAT IS MISSING

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C:---- Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 ---- provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing yart. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided aseparate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustration Right
A	8	J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 26th Sept.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 8.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Takliwa, Caster, Durban.
Clan Macgullivray, Giles, L'pool.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Sept. 8.
Ranpura, Furlong, London.
Celerbank, Tulloch, Calcutta.
Bombay, Sept. 9.
Yamagata Maru, Nakahuka, Kobe
Nurmahal, Robb, Karachi.
Col de Lana, Grolinich, Trieste.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 8.
Steamer Kabinga for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P&O S N Co's English mail steamer Ranpura sailed on Saturday at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Takliwa:—The B O S N Co's mail steamer Takliwa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo, 66 saloon and 312 deck-passengers.

S S Clan Macgullivray:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macgullivray arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Yamagata Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Cederbank:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Cederbank sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with same bottom and general cargo.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurmahal sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Col de Lana:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Col de Lana sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 8.

S S Sonnenfels; Agents Lionel Edwards, Ltd., from Hamburg:—50 cases aloes, 10 c|s harmless colours, 37 c|s globes, 94 c|s gablong goods (buttons etc.), 33 bdls iron tubes, 26 c|s motorcar accessories, 137 c|s tinware, 28 c|s envelopes, 11 c|s Eau de Cologne, 115 casks Kongo red, 25 c|s pencils, 10 c|s imitation jewellery, 7 c|s hack saw machines, 10 c|s aluminium foils, 93 drums and 66 c|s dyes dry, 25 c|s hardware, 41 c|s printing paper, 166 drums bleaching powder, 7 c|s iron tools, 20 c|s beer, 14 c|s bicycle parts, 35 c|s advertising matter, 7 c|s bullions, 13 c|s motorcars, 27 c|s machinery, 13 bags dextrine, 14 c|s textile machinery, 8 bundles toilet soap, 41 bdls hurricane lamps, 15 c|s milk sugar, 212 c|s extracted clove stems, 125 casks hyposulphide of soda, 11 c|s card clothing, 17 c|s electro-merical apparatus, 79 bdls storm lamps, 20 bdls iron lamps, 36 drums chloride of magnesium, 29 c|s iron ware, 7 c|s chemicals, 20 c|s woollen and cotton mixed, 15 c|s musical instrument parts, 200 bags Fuller earth, 33 c|s common wine, 82 c|s common spirit, 64 c|s window glass, 96 c|s sewing machines, 17 c|s iron chains, 25 c|s printing ink, 9 c|s distribution boxes, 30 c|s chains, 12 c|s hollow glass, 200 bdls copper sheets, 25 bdls German copper sheets, 305 rolls iron netting, 15 c|s German silver circles, 10 c|s oil cloth, 35 c|s tannin, 9 c|s Standard oil expellers, 6 c|s Lithographic plates, 89 c|s paper, 5 c|s lamp chimneys, 10 c|s stationery, 20 c|s toys, 5 c|s bolts and nuts, 15 c|s enamelled ware, 16 c|s electric lamp parts, 14 c|s woollens, 30 c|s iron shoe bills, 82 c|s wire nails, 106 c|s iron nails, 9 c|s art silk and cotton mixed goods, 25 c|s slate pencils, 11 c|s iron wire, 98 c|s photo card boards, 205 bdls steel, 993 coils iron hoops, 36 cases crown corks, 67 bales printing paper; 96 bales paper net contg. envelopes; 135 bales dry sulphite pulp; 6 cases brackets; 22 cases steel hinges; 9 cases wood screws; 10 cases canned fish; 284 pieces aspen wood logs.

From London cargo.—15 cases German silver sheets; 775 bundles yellow metal squares; 530 bundles yellow metal sheets; 189 bundles copper sheets; 19 bales paper; 5 cases bolts and nuts; 1451 plates spelter.

From Bremen.—35 bales carriage tyres; 85 pkgs. iron ware; 20 drums aluminium brone powder; 57 pieces vices; 800 cases tin plates; 555 pieces channels; 10 cases dextrine; 18 casks mattress parts; 125 bundles pipe fittings; 40 cases iron hinges; 11 cases Indian rubber goods; 110 cases motor rubber covers; 78 cases empty glass battles; 11 cases pencils; 31 cases machinery; 18 cases old steel files; 200 bags barytes; 5 cases aluminium foils; 7 cases iron tube fittings; 40 cases cycle parts; 6 cases preserved provision; 9 cases sewing machines; 245 cases bottled beer; 95 drums daryum sulphate; 15 kegs manganese dioxide; 20 kegs antimony salt; 20 cases ammonia for house-hold; 5 cases cutlery; 23 cases tin ware; 6 cases toys; 36 cases bolts and nuts; 11 cases electric accessories; 46 bales paper; 37 cases steel hinges; 99 bales news printing paper; 6 cases mono type paper; 248 bundles plywood; 23 cases varnish; 16 cases fents; 50 bundles copper sheets

From Antwerp.—14 drums zinc chloride solid; 20 cases oil cloth; 164 bales paper; 30 bags iron washers; 858 bags bolt and nuts, 60 pieces steel poles; 82 cases rough glass; 2301 cases and 2522 drums dyes dry; 25 cases nitrate of soda; 81 pieces shafling bars; 40 cases carbonal dramonagues; 10 cases biscuits; 310 cases chicory; 474 pieces mild steel joists; 111 cases window glass; 666 bundles round bars; 25 bundles wrought iron fittings; 15 cases aluminium foils; 16 cases wire nails; 248 cases galv. gas tubes; 5 cases photo films; 25 cases ham in tins; 810 cases beer; 1015 bags farina; 700 pieces flat asbestos cement sheets; 315 pieces joists; 6 cases silvered plate glass; 11 cases gluecose; 100 cases nitrate of soda; 552 bundles angle bars; 202 bundles circles; 350 coil galv. steel wire; 30 barrels cement; 294 pieces channel bars; 63 cases hollow glass ware; 14 bundles iron tube fittings; 160 kegs earth colours; 18 cases artificial raisins; 240 bags maize starch; 9 cases zinc sheet; 20 cases hardware; 200 pieces joists; 19 bundles printing paper; 15 cases glue in powder; 12 cases glue in foil; 400 pieces circle plates; 8 bundles aromalic schanapps; 85 bags sulphate of alumina; 16 cases cycle parts; 50 cases salad oil; 9 cases advertising matter; 240 drums ludgol; 5 cases straw boards; 17 bundles writing paper; 62 bundles printing paper; 2666 bags Dutch crystal sugar; 150 bags dcxtrine; 750 bags starch for purpose of textile sizing; 51 bags corks; 150 cases hardened eddible fish oil; 187 pieces mild steel plates; 16 bundles zinc sheets; 100 cases naphtaline balls; 241 pkgs. M. S. hooks; 73 bundles copper sheets; 35 pieces joists; 68 pieces M S horizontal bars; 744 pieces zinc boiler plates; 40 bags rivets; 24 bundles steel bars; 30 cases glass chimneys; 127 cases earthen ware tiles.

From Port Said.—10 bales cotton; 80 cases card boards.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 8.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London.—616 bags linseed oil cakes, Breul & Co; 18 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons; 4200 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co., Ltd.; 1210 bags linseed Strauss & Co., Ltd.; 1 b'rle tanned leather, D Abraham & Sons; 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Bros.; 907 bags dill seed, A Virji & Co.; 49 cases bristles, B P & Heyley Ltd.

For Alexandretta via Port Said.—80 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Marseilles.—1 pot foseniade pulma rosa, Volkart Bros.

S S Dalgoma for London.—19 bags fish maws, L Devraj & Co.; 1300 bags linseed oil cakes, and 750 bags g'nut oil cakes, M Husen & Sons; 61 bags turmeric S B Tomey; 907 bags dill seed, A Virji & Co.; 3 bales cow hides tanned, 1 bale goat skin tanned and 3 bales sheep skin tanned A A Hirjee & Co.; 6 bales goat skin tanned, A Gulamhusain & Co.; 1000 bags mowrah meal, A Dawn & Co.

For Hull.—1374 bags castor seed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 820 bags A H Diab; 820 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.; 640 bags myrabollum, H Bhagwandas & Co.

S S Freinfels for Ghent.—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Bremen.—3930 bags ground nut, Strauss & Co., Ltd.

For Rotterdam.—1280 bags gingelly seeds, R Ratilal & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 10 cases cardamoms, A P Gupta; 70 bales dry salted Indian cow hides, D Abraham & Sons; 7998 bags groundnut, A Podar & Co.

For Antwerp.—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 5432 bags g'nut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 2800 bags g'nut oil cakes, Strauss & Co., Ltd.; 100 bales cotton fly, V P Maskar; 10 bales wool, S Nanji.

For Hamburg.—13 cases bristles D Abraham & Sons; 13100 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co. Ltd; 602 bags linseed, Strauss & Co. Ltd.; 6006 packets myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.; 4002 bags Ind. g'nut, Kilachand Devchand; 1000 packets, myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co; 2870 bags linseed and 1333 bags g'nut seeds, R Ratilal & Co.; 5960 bags g'nut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons

9 bales framed cow hides, D Abraham & Sons.

For Gothenburg.—50 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Stockholm.—55 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Caelovasay.—4 bales dry salted buffalo hides, D Abraham & Sons.

For Chios.—12 bales dry salted buffalo hides, D Abraham & Sons

S S Col de Lana for Trieste.—2668 bags g'nut kernal, K M Nathoo.

For Venice.—110 bales cotton raw, N Nagsee & Co.; 700 bags castor seed, Kilachand Devchand.

For Piracus.—1375 bags linseed H Khesram.

For Alexandretta via Port Said.—30 bales cotton yarn, M A A Razzak.

S S President Polk for New York.—140 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Genoa.—1250 bags linseed, M Bhutha & Co.

For Famagusta via Port Said.—11 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Silverhazel for Los Angeles.—134 bags sesame seed, A Virji & Co.

For San Francisco.—14 bags castor seed, M B Kaisha.

S S Skuld for Melbourne via Singapore.—1358 bags Ind castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For New York via Colombo.—1 pot polma rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Melbourne for Liverpool.—700 bags g'nut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy & Sons.

For Glasgow.—1120 bags bonemeal, F Abrahim & Co., Ltd.

For Dunkirk.—50 bales cotton fly, K P Thacker & Sons.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool.—1318 bags g'nut seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

S S Kabinga for Liverpool—7000 bags g'nut cakes, Strauss & Co., Ltd.; 7000 bags g'nut cakes, Strauss & Co., Ltd.

S S Oldham for New York.—100 bags stealite powder, A Virji & Co.; 250 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, P D Vora & Co.

For Philadelphia.—1920 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.

For Ballimore:—1456 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co. Ltd.

For Norfolk.—2184 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Ginyo Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, P Harji & Co.; 940 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. 100 tons old iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Company Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama.—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong—10 jottas assafoetida coarse, E S Abdul Kayum.

S S Yamagata Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 550 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Sept. 8.
October	13.15
December	13.27
January	13.31
March	13.36
May	13.43
July	13.48
Middling Spot	13.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Sept. 8.
October	13.15
December	13.25
January	13.31
Middling Spot	13.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Sept. 8.

Day's receipts to all U.S. Ports 17,000.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Sakellaridis.—	
October 1934	8.49
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.55
January 1935	8.61
March 1935	8.66
May 1935	8.72
July 1935	8.78
F.G.F. Spot	3.77

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 8.

BROACH,—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.43
Fine (good staple)	5.58
Superfine (good staple)	5.73
C P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.38
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.53
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.68
BENGAL,—	
Good	3.40
Fine	3.50
Superfine	3.60
SCINDE,—	
Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Keen Demand For Gold

London, August 22.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,676,960 on the 15th instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

The open market has been active and about £2,300,000 of bar gold was disposed of during the week. The Continental demand continued to be keen and prices ruled at a considerable premium over the exchange parities.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per ounce fine	value of £ Sterling.
Aug. 16th	138s|1.1|2d	12s|3.61d
Aug. 17th	138s|3.1|2d	12s|3.43d
Aug. 18th	138s|4d	12s|3.39d
Aug. 20th	138s|3d	12s|3.48d
Aug. 21st	138s|2.1|2d	12s|3.52d
Aug. 22nd	138s|7d	12s|3.12d
Average	138s|3.58d	12s|4.25d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 13th instant to mid-day on the 20th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 47,435
China	£393,555
British West Africa	£ 109,475
British South Africa	£52,170
Australia	£ 81,572
New Zealand	£ 8,813
British India	£ 879,345
British Malaya	£ 13,020
Other countries	£ 22,100
Total	£ 1,607,485

EXPORTS

Belgium	£ 490,200
Netherlands	£ 13,715
France	£ 36,942
Switzerland	£ 410,301
Other countries	£ 7,946
Total	£ 959,104

No shipments of gold were made from Bombay last week.

The following are the details of the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of July 1934:—

IMPORTS

British West Africa	£ 250,611
Union of South Africa	£ 5,558,549
Southern Rhodesia	£ 372,031
British India	£ 2,250,315
British Malaya	£ 13,125
China	£ 652,443
Australia	£ 605,330
New Zealand	£ 58,130
British West India Islands and British Guiana	£ 26,194
Germany	£ 810,291
Netherlands	£ 24,529
Belgium	£ 57,488
France	£ 230,342
Portugal	£ 289,812
Switzerland	£ 363,055
United States of America	£ 13,481
Venezuela	£ 44,593
Uruguay	£ 281,955
Peru	£ 97,095
Other Countries	£ 110,687
Total	£ 12,109,956

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 1,000
Poland	£ 34,790
Germany	£ 2,902
Netherlands	£ 27.770
Belgium	£ 462,501
France	£ 162,419
Switzerland	£ 18,231
United States of America	£ 5,682,705
Other Countries	£ 166
Total	£ 6,392,484

SILVER.

Although prices have shown very little change during the week, the market has again been very active. Buying for America has been on a large scale but demand has been offset by China sales. The Indian Bazaars and Speculators have supported the market but both have made some re-sales.

In view of the very large shipments of silver being made from China, there were rumours of the likelihood of an embargo being placed on exports, but it was announced by the Chinese Finance Minister on August 20th that no such action was contemplated.

The market has a steady appearance as the demand for America is likely to continue and this, with China selling, form the chief features for the time being.

Large shipments of silver purchased on American account continue to be made to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day of the 13th instant to mid-day on the 20th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£ 43,207
Austria	£ 11,900
China	£ 124,679
Mexico	£ 105,307
British India	£ 15,500
Hongkong	£ 50,213
Japan	£ 29,689
Canada	£ 29,242
Other Countries	£ 6,153
Total	£ 420,085

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 1,266,120
Bombay—via Karachi	£ 20,400
Other Countries	£ 5,447
Total	£ 1,291,967

QUOTATIONS DURING THE WEEK

IN LONDON
Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
Aug. 16th	21.5|8d	21.9|16d
Aug. 17th	21.9|16d	21.1|2d
Aug. 18th	21.5|8d	21.5|8d
Aug. 20th	21.5|8d	21.9|16d
Aug. 21st	21.5|8d	21.9|16d
Aug. 22nd	21.9|16d	21.1|2d
Average	21.604d	21.552d

IN NEW YORK
(per ounce .999 fine)

Aug. 15th	50 cents.
Aug. 16th	50 cents.
Aug. 17th	50 cents.
Aug. 18th	50 cents.
Aug. 20th	50 cents.
Aug. 21st	50 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 16th instant to the 22nd instant was dollars 5.10.1|4 and the lowest dollars 5.07.1|2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 18th instant consisted of about 100,400,000 ounces in sycee, 368,000,000 dollars and 31,200,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 107,400,000 ounces in sycee, 370,000,000 dollars and 30,900,000 ounces in bar silver on the 11th instant.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, September 7.

Very little business has been passed during the week under review and it seems that buyers have adopted an Awaiting Policy. Importing Houses had been Sellers for October-November-December shipments at Rs. 3|15|9. Ready Market has remained weak on account of fresh arrivals of about 31,500 bags of Java Sugar. Java prices remained unchanged at F. 3.60 for West and 3.70 for East coast India and Java Exchange is also F. 54.25 per Rupees. 100. Very little business is also reported to have passed in London Terminal Market for Raw Sugar and the prices for December shipment are quoted at sh. 4-7 1|4d. per cwt. Cuban Raw Sugar prices ruled better and it is reported that Cuban Export Corporation has cancelled all shipping permits. It is believed that the situation there is one that suggests higher prices.

Indian Sugar.—So far no business is reported to have been done in Indian Sugar for the New crop. Arrivals of Indian sugar by rail in Bombay from 1st January to 31st August 1934 estimated at about 2,50,000 bags. The production on all kinds of Sugar in India during 1933-34 is estimated at about 7,79,000 tons and that during the next season, i.e., 1934-35 is estimated at about 8,87,000 tons, as against the actual production of about 6,45,000 tons during the year 1932-33.

Arrivals:—S.S. Ranee and S.S. Nurmahal arrived during the week with about 8,033 and 23,454 bags of Java sugar respectively.

Offtake Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 85,000 bags.

Following are the quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 13|13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|0|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 3|15|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 3|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 3|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct|Dec Rs. 3|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar: Ready Rs. 13|12|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Britania Sugar: Ready Rs. 15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
British Refined Sugar: Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.
Swadeshi: Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14|14 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14|3 per cwt.
Partabpur Mill Rs. 13|12 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutala Mill Rs. 21|12 per six maunds.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 8.

Silver—Market quiet.
Spot 21-7/8.
Forward 21-15/16.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September 7.

	Season to-date.	This week	Corresponding. Season 1933|34	Week 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	632	197	1,029	259 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	263	35	461	79 bales
		84	709	154 bales
Exports from U.S. Ports	347	22	153	23 bales
Of which to Japan	82	---	19	1 bales
Of which to China	14	11	128	22 bales
Of which to Great Britain	62	6	124	25 bales
Of which to Germany	55	57	---	123 bales
Stock at New York	---	2,470	---	3 028 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	---	1,144	---	1 119 bales
Stock at U.S. Interoir Towns	---	7,186	---	7,847 bales
Worlds Visible Supply	---	5,176	---	6,243 bales
Of which to American Cotton	---	134	1,330	215 bales
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	781	137	753	188 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	456	N.B.—All figures are in thousands.		

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, September 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1|2 per cent Preference	0 8 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	104 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1|2 per cent Ord. A Stock	16 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	2 16 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	1 6 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent. Pref. Stk	31 15 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	65 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 6 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 11 6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	50 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	136 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 0 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1|2 per cent. Debs.	102 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram & S Ord.	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 per cent. Deb.	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7 1|2 per cent "B" Debs. 1939|50	112 0 0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept. 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-3/4 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept. 8.

T.T. London on:	
Berlin	12.45
Amsterdam	7.28-3/4
Brussels	21.04
Madrid	36.12-1/2
Milan	57.53
Berne	15.12
Paris	74.87
Prague	118.37
New York (closing cross rate	5.00-1/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 8.
10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations price.

September 1934	7.08
October 1934	7.04
November 1934	7.00
December 1934	7.00
January 1935	6.99 6.99
February 1935	6.99
March 1935	6.99
April 1935	6.98
May 1935	6.98
June 1935	6.97
July 1935	6.97
August 1935	6.95
September 1935	6.93
Middling Spot	7.24

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 8.

Gold bars fine, per oz £7-0-9

SEEDS.
London, Sept. 8.

Linseed La Plata Hull, c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct. sellers £10-12-6.
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct. sellers £12-3-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct. sellers £12-11-3
Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Continent) c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct sellers £10-2-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct sellers £10-2-6
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton: No offers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept. sellers 20|-.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan|April sellers 20|6.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKETS

Cawnpur, September 5.

Crystal:—
Marhowrah No. 1 Rs. 9.
Pachrukhi No. 1 Rs. 8|15.
Pertabpur No. 1 Rs. 8|15.
New Savan No. 1 Rs. 8|12.
Sariyan No. 1 Rs. 9|1.
Ghughly No. 1 Rs. 8|11, No. 2 Rs. 8|8|6.
Ram khetan No. 1 Rs. 8|10.
Luxmigunj No. 1 Rs. 8|9.
Padrauna No. 1 Rs. 8|8; No. 2 Rs. 8|3|6.
Diamond No. 1 Rs. 8|10|6.
Siswa Bazaar No. 1 Rs. 8|10.
Bhatni No. 1 Rs. 8|10|6.
Savan (Indian No. 1 Rs. 8|9; No. 2 Rs. 8|4.
Khadda No. 1 Rs. 8|7; No. 2 Rs. 8|3.
Harinagar No. 1 Rs. 8|9|6.
Motipore No. 1 Rs. 9.
Khatkuiyan No. 1 Rs. 8|9|6.
Sitalpur No. 1 Rs 8|14.
Captaingunj No. 1 Rs. 8|9.
Hathua No. 1 Rs. 8|10.
Chitauni No. 1 Rs. 8|9.
Tomkohi AA No. 1 Rs. 8|6.
Tomkohi AAA No. 1 Rs. 8|8.
Tomkohi AAAA No. 1 Rs. 8|9.
Behta No. 1 Rs. 9.
Rhotas No. 1 Rs. 9.
Cawnpore crushed Rs. 8|15|6.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Sept. 8
Market closed.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Sept. 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Sept|Oct sellers 25|6.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Sept|Oct. sellers 26|3.
Wheat South Australians, Parcels: Sept|Oct. sellers 29|3.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, Sept. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard: No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:—
Sept|Oct. sellers per lb. 6|3.
C and F Bombay:—
Sept|Oct. sellers per lb. 6|-.
C and F Karachi:—
Sept|Oct. sellers per lb. 6|1.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Sept. 8.
Market closed.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING
DATED 9-9-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.1deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 9-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.5 degrees 0.5 below (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.7 degrees 0.8 (below normal).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.53 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 67 32 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1405 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12 hours 20 minutes (I.S.T.) on Saturday, the 8th September 1934.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1934

ANOTHER RULER TO ABDICATE?

Congress Volunteers' Imposing March

G. O. C. Receives Salute In March Past At Worli Seaface

For the first time since the Congress Volunteer Corps was organised about 200 Volunteers consisting of the officer-cadets held a route-march to the Worli Sea-Face, where Abdul Ghaffar Nagar would be constructed for the ensuing session of the 48th Indian National Congress.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the G.O.C. of the Volunteer Corps, was present throughout the march. As he was still unfit to walk, he drove in a motor car supervising the general discipline in the corps during the march, and observing the officer-cadets in their demeanour and bearing for the selection of the future officers of the Corps.

THEIR 5-MILE TREK

Punctually at 6-30, on Sunday morning, the 200 officer-cadets and other volunteers filed out from the Congress House on their 5-mile trek.

Passing along the Girgaum Road and through the Peddar Road via Gowalia Tank and covering Mahalaxmi the party reached the Worli Sea-Face, at about 8 a.m.

When the march started, the weather was fine and the breeze was cool, thus providing a congenial atmosphere to the first attempts to rehearse at the Congress Camp at Worli, where the 2000 volunteers now undergoing training in various parts of the city, will maintain order.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CADETS

The G.O.C., explained to the officer-cadets how order could be effectively maintained and what they would have to do in regulating the mass of traffic that would be expected at Abdul Ghaffar Nagar.

The cadets then exercised on the site for about an hour and the G.O.C. received the salute in the march-past that was held.

The party dispersed at about 9 a.m.

Muslims Must Support Congress Candidates

INDIA AS DEAR TO THEM AS TO ANY OTHER COMMUNITY, SAYS IMAM BUX

(From A Correspondent.)
BEAWAR, (By Mail).

Interviewed by the press representative Mr. Imam Bux Chhipa General Secretary, Muslim Youth League, Beawar said, that it was a black lie to say that the Muslims are re-actionary and anti-nationalists.

It is a fact that we love our religion, but it does not mean that we do not love our mother land. India is as dear to us as to any other community and when occasions had arisen or arise Mussalmans had and would prove, that their patriotism and sacrifices are pure.

The recent Congress elections at Ajmer are enough to prove the attachment of our community to Congress, which is the only representative institution of the nation.

"SUPPORT CONGRESS."

Questioned if his community would back up the Congress candidate for the Assembly Mr. Chhipa said, "Yes, we would support

Mr. Mukat Beharilal Bhargava, Advocate, inspite of the opposition offered to him by certain people of our community. We stand for making India a Nation, we stand for joint electorate, which alone can nationalise the country and so does the Congress. We are for the Congress, and the Congress is ours, and we can reach the goal of complete Independence only by supporting the Congress and the Congress candidate.

I would, therefore, appeal to the people of my province in general, and those of my community in particular to support the Congress candidate, who had the opportunity of serving the Muslims, as well as the Hindus at Beawar, at a time when relations between Hindus and Muslims were awfully strained.

WHY ANOTHER CONGRESS PARTY?

Karnatak Disapproves Pt. Malaviya's Move

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Sept. 6.

A meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee would be held at Belgaum on the 9th inst. When members from all districts of Karnatak are expected to attend in large numbers. Mr. R. R. Divakar has given notice to move a resolution supporting the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee regarding Communal Award and expressing regret at the starting a new party in the Congress by Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney at a time when unity in the country is quite necessary.

Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar has tabled a resolution recommending the Congress to hold its annual session during the Christmas as the delegates would get concessions in Railway fares at that time.

Dr. D. R. Hulyalkar has tabled a resolution about responsible Government in Indian States and Mr. V. V. Patil about Congress attitude towards Local Bodies.

DHARWAR POLITICALS RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Sept. 6.

It is understood that all political prisoners from Dharwar District serving imprisonment in various jails have been released during the course of last week. Messrs. Bindu Madhav Burli, Rangrao Thatti, Arajangi, Kombi and others who were sentenced to 3 years R. I. in 1932 were also released from Yeroda Prison.

JHABUA CHIEF'S DECISION

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

News received from Jhabua shows that the present Ruler of the Jhabua State has decided to leave his State temporarily, and the administration of his State will be taken over by the Government of India.

It is learnt that His Highness was called upon by the Agency either to abdicate or to face an enquiry but His Highness has taken a strange attitude consenting to do neither.—United Press.

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

Why He Should Be Elected Congress President

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas has issued the following statement:—

I have read with great admiration the desire of Khan Saheb Abdul Gaffer Khan to avoid becoming the President of the ensuing session.

The statement, however, should not be taken literally and make us drop our proposition. In honouring the Khan Saheb, we are honouring the great sacrifice of the N. W. F. Province. We must remember that the political awakening in the Frontier Province has been of very small duration and yet the people of that Province have borne the brunt of the last C. D. campaign. This small Province gave more prisoners than any other Province and suffered the severest repression.

When almost all political leaders imprisoned for C. D. movement, including Sardar Vallabhbhai were released, Khan Saheb was only released about a week ago and that also with orders forbiding his entry not only in N. W. F. P. but also in the Punjab.

All this is being done by Government under the pretext that his organisation does not belong to Congress, but had something to do with Russia on account of the Red Shirts which the Frontier volunteers have accepted as their uniform. In order therefore to combat this propaganda and also to mark our appreciation of the services of the Frontier Provinces to the country we must give its leader the best place in our midst and that is the Presidentship of the ensuing session.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's services are not at all being ignored by this move. We can surely elect him a year later. There are few leaders of the type of Babu Rajendra Prasad who will gladly sacrifice anything for country's freedom movement. And what little I know of Rajendra Babuji I am sure he would be delighted to do one more service that is waiving his claim in favour of Khan Saheb.

The question of communal unity is one that has always been a great hardship in our march to freedom. All Conferences and Pacts have been a failure. The only method by which this problem can be solved is by creating confidence in both communities. The vesting of Congress presidentship in Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan will I am sure be the right step in this direction.

Sjt. DESHPANDE UNDER TREATMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)
GADAG, Sept. 6.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande who is not keeping well has gone to Gadag for change from Belgaum. He is under treatment of Dr. Huilgol Venkatrao and is now improving. He has been advised not to return to Belgaum for 15 days more and it is likely that he may not attend the K. P. C. C. meeting on the 9th inst.

Sjt. Rangarao Divakar and Hanamantrao Koujalgi have arrived here to see Sjt. Gangadharrao.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar (seated) with Mr. M. S. Balsavar, Commandant of the training camp for Collegiate volunteers of the Congress and Mr. Inamdar.

CONSTRUCTION OF ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN NAGAR

Congress Guide Will Be Published For Information Of Delegates And Visitors

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

Sealed tenders for the construction works in the "Abdul Gaffar Nagar" for the ensuing Congress Session should reach the office of the Congress Reception Committee to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. No tenders received after the specified time will be accepted. The tenders will be opened in the central office of the Reception Committee at the specified time in the presence of the Chairmen of the various Sub-Committees and the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

It has been decided that no member of any of the Sub-Committees of the Reception Committee or the Working Committee can be a tenderer or in any way connected with contracts or supply of materials in connection with the construction works. All necessary information can be obtained at the Congress House from the officers in charge concerned, directly and officially. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai has been appointed as the sole arbitrator by the Reception Committee, and his decisions will be final in all dis disputes aricing out of the contracts and agreements, in regard to the construction work.

GUIDE FOR CONGRESS VISITORS & DELEGATES

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

The Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay, has decided to publish a guide for the convenience of delegates and visitors. This publication is mainly intended to be a companion and help to such as are strangers to the city. The publishers are also endeavouring to make the guide a handbook of information for Congressmen with regard to all that is Congress and it's activities. Any suggestion or information as will make the Guide as informative as possible will be welcome. All communications pertaining to the Guide should be addressed to the Secretary, General Purposes Sub-Committe, Congress House, Bombay.

SELECT YOUR STALLS

The manufacturers and the dealers are requested to call at the Exhibition Office at Congress House and select their own stalls from the plan. All those who have already applied and also those who wish to have should book their stalls finally at their earliest as we have got limited number of stalls at our disposal. The stall rent varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 depending upon the space and location.

WHY KALELKAR RESIGNED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

It is reported here that Kaka Kalelkar may proceed to Belgaum or to some remote village in Gujarat and carry on his activities there. It is also possible he may go to the Himalayan Ashram at Almora for some time.

He has resigned his position as trustee in a number of oraganisations because he wishes to serve other provinces besides Gujarat. Kaka Kalelkar has acted in consultation with Gandhiji in this matter.—A.P.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The tenth session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held at Waltair commencing from December 20. The last date for the submission of papers is September 30.—A.P.

Situation In Assam Really Alarming

Why Stop Gratuitous Relief In Devastated Areas?

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS SECRETARY'S APPEAL FOR MORE FUNDS

NOWGONG, (Assam) Sept. 8.

Sjt. Omeokumer Das, Acting General Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:—

RELIEF WORK STOPPED

"Complaints are being received that the Nowgong Flood Relief Committee with the Deputy Commissioner as its president, which has been receiving contributions from the Govrnment and the generous public for help to the flood afflicted people and which has still big surplus amount at its disposal, has stopped gratuitous relief in devastated areas.

ALARMING SITUATION

"I personally visited certain areas and found the situation really alarming. It is really heart-rending to hear tales of miseries and suffering of a vast population. It is regrettable that under the pretext of opening test relief works, the Flood Relief Committee should stop its relief operations. No consideration is shown to the old widows, children and other affected people.

BAR ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

"The Bar Association, Nowgong, is sending a representation to the higher authorities, deploring and protesting against the action of that Committee. Victims of the relentless floods are panic-stricken.

It is gratifying to state that the Gauhati Flood Relief Committee and the Nowgong Relief Committee are still distributing rice doles in two big centres of the devastated areas. The services of the latter, a purely non-official organisation of 5 years' standing are greatly appreciated by the flood-stricken people.

HELP NECESSARY

"But it has only limited funds. Unlimited number of devoted workers is, however, a great asset. The work of the Enquiry Committee set up by the organisation to ascertain the extent of loss and damage is going apace. Unless generous response comes promptly from outside, vast population will be under the grim hands of death and disease. In the name of suffering humanity, I pray that contributions may kindly be sent to Mahi Chandra Bora, Secretary, The Nowgong Relief Committee, Assam and also Mr. Purna Chandra Sarmah, Secretary of the Nowgong Congress Relief Committee.—United Press.

5 YEARS JAIL FOR RAILWAY THIEF

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8.

Ansarilal described as a notorious railway thief believed to be connected with gold theft from the moving Frontier mail near Amritsar and similar other thefts and with three previous convictions was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default a years further imprisonment by Mr. Santram Magistrate, for stealing the coat of a railway employee from the New Delhi Station.

Several other cases are till pending against him.—A.P.

Jullunder Forgery Case

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 8.

Dr Rajkishen Pt. Bihari Lal of Messrs. Shivdayal, Prathdayal, Iron merchants and Sardar Nagina Singh, Sufedposh of Sansarpur and others were examined as defence witnesses before the District Magistrate, Jullundar in the Jullundar Forgery Case in which sub-Inspector Aziz Din of the Sardar Police, Jethumal and Khushiram of the place stand charged with fabrication of false evidence and forging a receipt in a case under Section 406 I.P.C. against Chandu and Bhag, Chumars of Dakoha, who were awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate but were subsequently acquitted by the Sessions.—United Press.

400 Men Down Tools In Secunderabad Mill

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 8.

Four hundred workers employed in the spinning department of the Ramagopal Mill, Secunderabad, struck work suddenly this morning in protest against an alleged cut in their wages.

Strikers' representatives are meeting the management of the Mill this evening with a view to composing their differences.

Other departments of the Mill, which employs a thousand hands, are working normally and the situation is quiet.—A.P.

"WORLD'S MODEL QUEEN"

Anniversary Of Devi Ahilya Bai At Indore

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, Sept. 7.

A meeting of the students was held to-day under the auspices of the Literary Association to celebrate the Ahilya Utsav Day when Mr. G. S. Anikhindi presided. Pandit Shiv Narain Tewari, Messrs. N. M. Pradhan, and D. W. Joshi spoke dealing with the varied aspects of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar.

Mr. Vaman a poet then addressing the students said, "The charity and generosity of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar is quite unparalleled in the history of India. She is the only queen in the World's History to be looked upon as a model ruler."

Mr. Anikhindi then summed up the speeches of the various speakers and after the playing of the Holkar State National Anthem the meeting terminated.

Similar meetings were held to-day in different institutions to celebrate the anniversary of Ahilya Bai Holkar.

BENARES PRESS WORKERS STRIKE

BENARES, Sept. 8.

The compositors of the Saraswati Press, Benares, have gone on strike for the last three days, owing to some dispute, which has risen between the Manager and the compositors over payment of their arrears.

Shri Ramanna Shastri, President, Press Workers Union is intervening into the matter to bring about a compromise.—United Press.

Akali Dal To Tour For Assembly Elections

AMRITSAR, Sept. 8.

A party consisting of the leaders of the Central Akali Dal will shortly start touring the Western Punjab Districts in connection with the forthcoming Assembly elections.—United Press.

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